MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- The 13 September Israeli air attacks against targets in central Lebanon struck at "terrorist" headquarters, artillery, SAM-9 launchers, katyusha launchers and armored vehicles, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. Although the spokesman said the raids ended in the early afternoon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported further Israeli raids later in the day. Noting that the IDF aircraft singled out "terrorist" targets for special treatment, Jerusalem radio said five "terrorist" centers were hit, mainly in the Shtawrah area. AFP cited reports from Shtawrah that 4 people were killed and 66 were wounded during 15 Israeli raids against Palestinian and leftist Lebanese positions in the area. A Syrian military spokesman's statement carried by Damascus radio said two Surians were wounded while four guns and two air defense vehicles were hit in the course of 227 Israeli sorties. In the wake of the air attacks, the Israelis reinforced their positions in the Al-Biqa' area with about 40 Merkava tanks, according to Beirut radio.

Israeli officials said the political message of the raids is that Israel will not permit a war of attrition and continued cease-fire violations, Jerusalem radio reported. However, Israel has made it plain to the Syrians that it does not intend to launch an all-out military move against them and sources in Jerusalem have disclosed that Israel wants to institutionalize the cease-fire, perhaps in a formal manner, so that clear-cut rules may be established which the Syrians will find difficult to violate, according to IDF radio. Meanwhile, Damascus radio accused the Israelis of intensifying provocations and threats against Syria and warned that further Israeli hostilities should be expected. Claiming that the Israeli and U.S. leaders know that the Arabs can rally round Syria to create a force capable of establishing a balance with Israel, the radio said Syria is not intimidated or frightened by the Israeli threats.

Security Situation -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced that east Beirut will shortly be subject to the same security measures as applied to west Beirut so that the two halves of the city can be reunited by 15 September, according to Beirut radio. The western sector was calm, the radio noted, and security forces peacefully took over positions of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun. However, six people were killed in renewed clashes between factions in Tripoli, the radio said.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Wazzan on Foreign Forces -- Asserting that Lebanon is no place for private armies, President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil told TIME magazine that the Lebanese Government will in the future ensure that none of its neighbors is exposed to military actions from Lebanese territory, Beirut radio reported. While Al-Jumayyil expressed understanding for Israel's desire to keep a close watch on Lebanon, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said in remarks reported by the radio that the Israelis must unconditionally leave Lebanon. The Syrian withdrawal should be placed in a completely different perspective from the Israeli withdrawal, Al-Wazzan stated.

Jordan

King Husayn declared that the peace initiative by U.S. President Ronald Reagan is the "most courageous" stand taken by a U.S. administration since 1956 and that the new proposals are "very positive and constructive." Interviewed on the BBC television "Panorama" program, Husayn also praised the Fes Arab summit plan for achieving an Arab consensus on a projected foundation for a lasting Middle East peace. Although he discounted the possibility of serious negotiations with the current Israeli Government, Husayn stated that recognition of the State of Israel is "inevitable" once negotiations have ended to establish peace in the area. Emphasizing that ties between the Jordanians and Palestinians are very strong, Husayn said he envisages a plan for a federation of Palestine and Jordan on which both peoples will have to decide. Asked about the Fes summit's definition of the

territory for a Palestinian state, Husayn underscored that this state would consist of the West Bank, Gaza and Arab Jerusalem. On his relationship with the PLO, Husayn stressed that there is a continuing dialogue between Jordan and the PLO and there are no problems between them, though differences of opinion do exist. Husayn contended that the PLO is a liberation organization and will die out when peace is achieved.

PLO

In a statement to APS, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the results of the Fes Arab summit were "constructive and positive." On the Israeli presence in Lebanon, he alleged that the Israelis violated the agreement for the IDF to withdraw to over 5 miles from Beirut and that the Lebanese themselves have helped the Israeli forces to remain. Regarding the new U.S. proposals, he emphasized that the United States cannot impose its will on the Arabs and that the U.S. attitude is not a positive indicator. On the other hand, 'Arafat said that because of his realistic outlook he would welcome a meeting with U.S. President Reagan. Interviewed by the German magazine DER SPIEGEL, 'Arafat claimed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was expected and was an "American" attack, not really an Israeli one; he said Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is just another "U.S. mercenary." On Soviet aid, he insisted that the Soviets have done all they can to help the PLO.

Meanwhile, Tunis radio reported that Fatah Central Committee members have arrived in Tunis to begin meetings chaired by 'Arafat.

Syria

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, information minister and special envoy of President Hafiz al-Asad, met with Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i in Tehran and delivered a message on the Fes conference, on Middle East issues and on the Syrian situation in Lebanon, IRNA reported. According to Damascus radio, Iskandar Ahmad also met with the Majlis speaker and in a Tehran radio interview stressed that the Fes summit peace plan does not contain even implicit recognition of Israel.

Israel

By initiating its plan at this time, the United States saved the existence of the PLO, which will resume its acts of terror, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asserted in remarks broadcast by IDF radio.

Saudi Arabia

After Denying reports that Saudi and Omani forces will carry out joint exercises with the U.S. RDF in October, a Defense Ministry source cited by Riyadh radio reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia opposes the presence of foreign forces on its territory.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[THE SUNDAY MAIL 29 Aug]

SIX SENIOR FATAH LEADERS HOLD TALKS IN KUWAIT

LD131454 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Sep (KUNA) — Palestinian sources have reported that six senior Fatah movement leaders held a meeting here today.

The sources stated that the meeting between Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, who was already in Kuwait, and Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, Sa'd Sa'il, Abu al-Walid, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Abu al-Hawl, Muhammad Ghunayim, Abu Mahir, Samih Abu Kuwayk and Abu Qadri, who arrived here today on their way to Tunis, is in preparation for a plenary meeting to be held in Tunis tomorrow to be attended by all Fatah leaders.

Khalaf is to address a public meeting to be held tomorrow evening at the headquarters of the Kuwaiti Alumni Society.

The sources pointed out that the Fatah leadership will discuss future political moves in the light of the Arab peace plan adopted by the Fes summit and the initiative of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

They went on to add that Fatah leaders will assess the requirements for military action in the stage following the departure of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut at the request of the Lebanese Government, and for confronting the Israeli threats to the Resistance in Al-Biqa' Valley and eastern and northern Lebanon.

FATAH LEADERS ARRIVE IN TUNIS FOR MEETING

LD140112 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A number of Fatah Central Committee members arrived in Tunis on 13 September. The group is led by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution forces. They will participate in the meetings of the Central Committee, which started a short while ago in Tunis under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution forces.

In a statement to TAP, Khalil al-Wazir expressed his appreciation for the fraternal stand taken by Tunisia -- by the president, government and people -- on behalf of the Palestinian struggle. He added that the sons of Palestine are following in their camps and inside the occupied territory this fraternal stand at a time when the Palestinian Revolution is subjected to the Zionist enemy's scheme aimed at striking the PLO [words indistinct].

He pointed out that the steadfastness of the Palestinian combatants in the face of [words indistinct] is a heroic steadfastness which confirms the failure of the Zionist scheme. The Revolution has emerged with a stronger will and determination. He noted that the schemes of the enemy -- whose aircraft yesterday attacked the Palestinian refugee camps and killed civilians in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon -- would inevitably fail. We are determined to persist along the path of struggle. The masses of our Arab nation are with us, he said.

Khalil al-Wazir explained that during its meetings, the Fatah Central Committee will discuss what will follow the war and lessons learned from this war in order to plan a strategy for the coming stage.

'ARAFAT ON FES SUMMIT, LEBANON, U.S. ROLE

LD131814 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Tebessa, 13 Sep (APS) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has made a special statement to APS. He referred to the developments which the Palestinian cause has witnessed recently and also to a number of issues connected with this. He said the results of the Fes summit were positive, especially given the objective conditions surrounding the Palestinian cause, in particular following the battles of Lebanon and Beirut.

The purpose of the battles which Israel waged with the full military, political, economic, propaganda, financial and diplomatic support of the United States was to liquidate the PLO and also to deal a blow to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The operation was meant to last a few days at most, according to statements by Eytan, Begin and Sharon. But great battles took place, and here I recall the verse from the Koran: And when thou dealt blows it was not thee that did so, but God dealt the blows; and that courage and God's help upset the balance and changed all the U.S. calculations.

When the battles were over, the summit was convened. I have described its resolutions as important and fateful. They tackle issues without emotion, in a constructive, realistic and positive spirit.

The tribute paid to the Palestinian Revolution by all participants, the Arab leaders and delegations, was an Arab statement of position and a reply to the plot and allegations of the United States and Israel, and was proof that the Palestinian Revolution is at the heart of the Arab nation. The resolutions were constructive and positive, and responded to the challenges which were and still are before us. If we utilize and deal well with these resolutions, they can be the starting point for a fresh upsurge of Arab action in general and Palestinian action in particular. Also, the situation in national Lebanon must be borne in mind, as must the importance of national Lebanon and of its protection. The Lebanese national forces must be protected and preserved; this is how I view the resolutions of the summit conference.

Regarding Israel's insistence on remaining in Lebanon, he said: I believe the agreements which were concluded are not being honored. The Israelis were supposed to withdraw during this month at least 5 to 8 km from Beirut. But, I regret to say, there has been a Lebanese move which has helped the Israelis to stay and allow the Lebanese separatist forces to dominate the Lebanese national forces. The agreement stipulated withdrawal.

Let the United States and the world know that no one can impose his will on us. The United States can present whatever plans it wishes but it cannot impose its will on the Arab nation which is represented by the Arab summit. We were practical and realistic when we presented proposals which, after some amendments, became an Arab plan which incorporated the requirements of the Arab nation rather than please others. The U.S. attitude is not a positive indicator because I believe the United States does not have the right to make such statements against the consensus of the Arab nation.

Mr 'Arafat continued: There has been a change in world public opinion in Europe and even in areas which were regarded as [word indistinct] to Israel. This is because the crimes and massacres against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the steadfastness of the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces in the face of the might of those fascists, terrorists and criminals have caused fundamental changes in the European mentality and even in the United States.

Regarding the possibility of meeting with President Reagan, he said: He is the president of a great power. Should he wish to meet me, I would welcome this. I am a realistic man and I have a cause. Reagan's representative was negotiating with the Arab military forces which stood up to the Israeli-American forces, (?since) we were not (?just) fighting the Israeli forces. These battles demonstrated the independence of the Palestinian Revolution. It was we who took the decision to fight and to accept the cease-fire. This was the Palestinian will, of course.

We still have a long road before us compared with our Algerian brothers, as our cause is a complicated one. This is why we view these matters from various angles. Perhaps we are not the (?strongest) Arab army but we fought the battles because we are an Arab force which is ready to fight and ready for martyrdom.

Struggle To Continue

LD132236 London BBC Television Network in English 1910 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Interview with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, by BBC correspondent Jeremy Paxman, in the framework of the weekly "Panarama" program in Algiers -- date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr 'Arafat, where does the PLO go from here?

[Answer] The PLO? To Palestine.

[Question] But in what way will the struggle continue?

[Answer] By all means.

[Question] Can we expect to see the PLO getting involved in hostage-takings and hijackings and so on?

[Answer] Not to be baised, please. Before speaking about these things, you know that you are speaking to the chairman of the PLO.

[Question] The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, says the PLO is, quote, militarily destroyed. Is that true?

[Answer] First of all, it is not Mr Weinberger who has the right to estimate or not to estimate the PLO. We are here according to the will and the determination of our people. We are the victims of this terrorism which kicked out 60 percent of our people from their homeland. Here we are. Sixty percent of our people have been kicked out from their homeland; 40 percent are under occupation. What do you expect from us? We have to resist. We will not accept to be the red angels.

[Question] The war goes on?

[Answer] No doubt, by all means.

[Question] Would you expect to see increasing diplomatic effort?

[Answer] You see, what is the meaning of resistance? What is the meaning of struggle against occupation? By all means. It is according to the United Nations Charter that any people who are under occupation have the right to use all means.

[Question] Including hijackings and so on?

[Answer] All means. What? I am sorry?

[Question] Including hijackings and hostage-taking?

[Answer] Please, not to play maneuverings. You are speaking to the chairman of the PLO. I have replied to this question before.

[Question] Supposing the Americans were able to bring sufficient pressure upon the Israelis to get them to accept the Reagan plan, would you then accept it?

[Answer] Again, not to forget, we are a member in the summit conference and we have to follow all its resolutions and decisions and we have to put it in our consideration in any talks.

[Question] So the decision about what the Palestinian aspiration may be or questions of recognition of Israel in whatever borders, those are decisions which have to be taken by the whole Arab summit?

[Answer] I ask you, do you think it will be easy for me to say yes or no in an interview? Definitely not. It is one of our precious cards. I will not say it in an interview.

[Question] Is the PLO now prepared to accept a Palestinian state based just in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip?

[Answer] I have been elected according to a political program. In our last Palestinian National Council we have decided that the Palestinian people accept to establish their home, their independent state, in any parts from which the Israelis withdraw or to be liberated.

[Question] So that could just be the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

[Answer] You see, I have mentioned to you the exact slogans and phrases which have been used in this resolution; any part from which the Israelis withdraw or to be liberated.

[Question] Would you be prepared to consider a Palestinian state, as the Reagan plan suggests, in some sort of relationship with Jordan?

[Answer] You have asked this question before. I told you that I am a member in this summit conference and I have to follow all its resolutions.

[Question] But the PLO's policy, as the PLO?

[Answer] I have mentioned to you our policies through our political program.

[Question] And that is a Palestinian state, pure and simple.

[Answer] Pure and simple.

[Question] But the PLO is now scattered throughout the Middle East. Doesn't that mean it is a great deal more difficult for you to continue your campaign?

[Answer] Wherever I am outside of my homeland, Palestinian, I am very far; in Beirut, in Algiers, in Tunisia, in Syria. The only place to me and to my people is our homeland, Palestine. We are human beings. Even the birds return back to their homeland, circulating the whole earth but they come back to their sources, to their homeland; and the Palestinians will be these birds till they will be able to return back to their homeland, to the terra santa.

[Question] Do you think the Israelis will let you?

[Answer] At least they have to learn from history and from the experiences and the realities. They were speaking about returning back to this homeland after 2,000 years, definite [words indistinct]. Now I have the right to dream to return back to my homeland.

[Question] The struggle goes on?

[Answer] No doubt.

PDRY, LIBYAN, ETHIOPIAN LEADERS MEET IN PRAGUE

GF121148 Ad-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt] AL-YAWM has learned from informed sources in Fes the day before yesterday that the leaders of Libya, the PDRY and Ethiopia have held a meeting in Prague. The sources said this was one of the reasons why Chairman 'Ali Muhammad left Fes before the conference ended its work.

The 12th Arab summit conference had called on Somalia and Ethiopia to end the conflict between them in the Horn of Africa by peaceful means. The conference supported Somalia in safeguarding its sovereignty and expelling Ethiopian forces from its territory. The PDRY and Algeria had reservations on this resolution.

KING HASSAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON ARAB SUMMIT

LD101700 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1449 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Press conference given by Moroccan King Hassan II in the Royal Palace in Fes -- live]

[Text] [Hassan, in French] Ladies and gentlemen, I greet you. [Passage indistinct] as you know, the clouds that hung over this summit conference, or conference of heads of state if you prefer [end of sentence indistinct]. You have been informed of the decisions that were adopted by the summit. I would like first to deal with one essential point; that is, that those who wagered on a summit not being held in Fes [words indistinct] have lost their wager, as can be seen. We are very pleased we postponed last year's conference because in the end, for any analyst [several words indistinct], the summit held in Fes [words indistinct] in the Middle East. [passage indistinct] I am ready to answer your questions.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer in French] Indeed, this is a shortcoming, because in our day information is a very powerful weapon. [passage indistinct] I regret this shortcoming because sometimes we have some very good merchandise, but we do not always know who will buy it, and we also do not know how to package it, how to sell it, how to present it, and it is certain that a meeting of ministers of information of Arab countries should now be held [several words indistinct] and it would be advisable that the international public opinion be made aware of our intentions.

[Rabat MAP in English at 1238 GMT 11 September carries the following version of Hassan's opening remarks and initial question: "Ladies and gentlemen, you are welcome in this palace. As you know, usage wants that after the summit conferences, the head of state of the hosting country generally gives a summary of the works of the meeting.

["You have taken note of the resolutions endorsed by the summit, but I would, first of all, deal with an important point, namely that those who had bet that the Fes summit would not be held after the November meeting have lost their bet, as you have noticed, and we are very happy for having postponed our last year conference, because for an analyst who goes to the heart of the problem, the atmosphere was not only polluted in the Middle East but our sixth sense, collectively and individually, warned us that a dreadful storm was brewing in the Middle East and that perhaps it was better for us to meet after the disaster. That is what happened.

["I am happy that the heads of state have met in Fes. I am very happy of the way the debates were conducted, and I am pleased with their qualities. I am ready to answer your questions.

["However the only thing I want to tell you is that I have a limited time. I do not want questions to overlap. When I answer a question I do not want to have it under another form.

[-- Question: It is effectively a success, the holding of this summit after the events of the past months. A detail that has not been dealt with, that of Arab information on the international level which was included on the agenda, it is obvious that circumstances did not make it possible to deal with it. Don't you think majesty that this is currently one of the most important points in the context of the psychological war and that Arabs have been very often absent in the Western world because they had not duly presented their cause. I would like to know if it were possible in the future that an effort be made by all Arab states to put an end to what was called a deficiency. It is a friend of Arabs who is asking this.

[-- H.M.'s answer: Information is indeed a dreadful weapon when it is absent as it is an efficient remedy when it is present. Like you, I regret this gap, because sometimes we manufacture good merchandise, we do not always make failures. But we do not know how to wrap it. We do not know how to sell it. We do not know how to present it. It is certain that a meeting of Arab information ministers should be one of our first concerns in the coming months. And it is true that the international public opinion must be accurately informed of our intentions and our plans.]

[Question, in Arabic by AL-JAZIRA correspondent] My question has three points. The first concerns the summit's subcommittee. When will it continue its work with regard to its contacts with the United States and other states and who is to head the committee? The second point is closely connected with the first point: If -- God forbid -- the peace committee is not successful in its efforts, how does Your Majesty view the future levels of struggle in connection with the PLO? The third point is that Your Majesty is well known for your concern for the question of joint Arab action and Arab solidarity; despite the fact that the summit statement did not refer to Egypt -- and Your Majesty is well aware of the importance of Egypt -- what about Egypt's return to the Arab ranks?

[Answer, in Arabic] The answer to the first point is that the committee has not yet been set up, that is, its (?formation) has not yet been completed [words indistinct]. As for when it will begin its work and when it will leave, this is left to consultation among its members. As to who is to head it, as it is at heads of state level, it (?will be) headed by a head of state; usually they choose [words indistinct] and add their comments or statements to what he had said or stated. Thirdly, although we did not refer to the topic in our resolutions, we certainly did not omit the problem of Egypt. We studied it as a family affair and with full affection and admiration for the Egyptian people. There were [words indistinct] me to feel that the Arab family feeling was evident in a very clear way, but we decided that since it was a family matter, nothing about it should be disclosed.

[Question, in Arabic by AS-SIYASAH correspondent] Your Majesty, your speech at the concluding session of the Fes summit conference has had a deep effect on the Arab people, since you succeeded, through your wisdom, in uniting the stances of the Arab leaders. As Your Majesty is known for his courage, sincerity and frankness, I beg Your Majesty to answer the following questions: How can one reconcile the Arab initiative concerning the Palestine question, with U.S. President Reagan's plan, if one takes into consideration that 99 percent of the cards for a solution are in U.S. hands, as they say, and if one takes into consideration that the United States insists on its initiative as an inseparable context? Secondly, the 12th Arab summit conference adopted a decision committing the Arab states, under Article 2 of the Joint Arab Defense Agreement and Article 6 of the Arab League Charter, to defend any Arab country that is subjected to any aggression by a foreign state. Does Your Majesty foresee the Arab states with all their resources, all their military and the material resources, standing by the side of Iraq in the event it is subjected to an Iranian attack? And has the conference defined specific measures...

[Hassan interrupts, requesting one question at a time]

...has the conference defined specific measures toward any Arab state that violates this agreement? Thank you.

[Answer, in Arabic] The task of the committee is as follows: to go to the permanent members of the Security Council and to the U.S. President. As to the first, we shall present our eight-point plan for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict; as to the second, which is the United States, our task will be as follows: First, we shall put on record the four points contained in the program; as to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem and the settlements, this is something which does not concern Israel, since these are Arab territories and must be returned to the Arabs. We shall put it on record, and put it on record with satisfaction because for the first time in history a U.S. President has declared such points with adequate clarity and adequate firmness. But there is one thing which we shall draw his attention to that he has overlooked, the basic points which to the Arabs solve the problem -- the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Our task is to put on record his commitments. The second task is the [words indistinct] in his program and the reconciliation between our program and our vision with his program and vision. This answers the first question. [passage indistinct]

The conference decided that this committee should regularly report to the heads of state; meaning it will have to travel and return several times. If we find the door closed in our face, we cannot but return, regrettably, to our Arab brethren and we shall then adopt -- but I cannot possibly say what we shall adopt -- but in the light of the answers and in the light of events and developments, the Arabs will adopt with full sovereignty and freedom the decision they consider fit. Thank you.

[Question, in Arabic by AL-QUDS correspondent] Your Majesty, reports still speak of a tense military situation in Al-Biqa'. Do you believe this will affect the implementation of the resolutions adopted concerning Lebanon?

[Answer, in Arabic] Yes.

[Question by same correspondent] Second point: Will sponsorship of the negotiations between the Syrian Government and the Lebanese Government, and between the PLO and the Lebanese Government, be under the Arab League? Thank you.

[Answer, in Arabic] There are two stages: The Syrian-Lebanese stage, and the Palestinian-Lebanese stage. As regards the Syrian-Lebanese question, (?one should note) that Syria is interested in the deterrent force alone. The deterrent force, from the first day, came at Lebanon's own request, and the Arab League backed this request. At the start, it was a mixed force, and [words indistinct] the Syrian forces were the ones to assume the task of the deterrent force. And this decision can be [word indistinct] only by a decision taken at the [words indistinct]. Lebanon has asked for the withdrawal of the deterrent force and the summit blessed and supported this request. What remains now is just the laying down of arrangements between the Syrian and Lebanese Governments for the withdrawal of the deterrent force.

As for the Palestinian forces, [words indistinct] I said that the Palestinians and the Lebanese could meet here in Morocco. The PLO says: I can be responsible only for the PLO, while the Lebanese say that there are several organizations. The Palestinians would answer: We are responsible only for the organizations that are under our control. And I know, for years, even before the war, that any Lebanese, male or female, even [words indistinct], not carrying a weapon is regarded as a fact diminishing his personality or identity. And the problem arose from this. God willing, we will try to ensure an accord between what comes under the prerogative of the PLO and what comes under the legitimate authority in Lebanon. [words indistinct] This is the work that needs to be done.

[Question, in French by unidentified correspondent] After the appreciable success which you have just achieved, both for yourself and for the Arab people, what do you envisage for getting the OAU out of its deadlock? I have another question: The commission entrusted with presenting the peace plan of the Arab countries to the permanent members of the Security Council includes, I gather, six members, including the PLO. Is the head of state personally satisfied with this mission, and, on the other hand, will Mr 'Arafat necessarily be a member of the delegation? Also, what would happen if the United States refused to receive him?

[Answer, in French] To reply to the first question, we did not unleash the cataclysm in Addis Ababa in February, and I do not want Morocco to get mixed up in the [words indistinct] which others have started. Nevertheless, I think that an extraordinary council is the only solution to reach to save the OAU. Of course, the crucial problem still remains, [words indistinct]. [MAP renders the foregoing: "...problem still remains. As you know Africa is divided in two and the place where our summit could meet is Kenya. But given the events that took place in this country, it is obvious that we cannot meet in Kenya."]

For my part I have a suggestion to make and I think it should be considered for several reasons. If we meet at the UN headquarters in Geneva, first, nobody can contest it and secondly we would be far from this African atmosphere which is heavy with what has happened. At this moment, this will allow African leaders to meet in a neutral country, far from African influences.

For the second question, you are both well and bad informed. There are not six, but seven of us. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is member of the delegation, but we have foreseen that if the United States refuses to receive him in the White House, this will by no means cast a slur on the responsibility and mission of the heads of state. We perfectly understand that in the present state of things, the White House could say, we shall receive you, but not Mr 'Arafat, which is laughable, and we have perfectly considered that this does not [word indistinct] [MAP says: "A 'capetis demenutio'"] to the mission of this commission, neither in its composition [words indistinct].

The representations will be made, I think, for the first time on a worldwide basis, but since there will certainly be other representations (?perhaps given the timetable of the heads of states, they will be able to delegate for the third (?or the nth mission) three or four spokesmen (?to talk on behalf of the seven.)

In any case, this obstacle of the presence of the PLO chairman was foreseen and we have surmounted it. We will never allow [words indistinct] of the White House. [MAP renders the foregoing sentence: Yasir 'Arafat admitted too, that we might get into the White House in a six and not a seven-member delegation."]

[Question, in Arabic, by INA correspondent] Your Majesty, as is known, one or more Arab states were until recently supporting Iran materially and militarily in its war against Iraq. Do you believe, Your Majesty, that they will stop giving this support after the Arab summit and its resolutions? Are there measures which the conference defined and which will be taken against states which violate this undertaking?

[Answer, in Arabic] There are those matters which were outlined in the resolutions and there are those which were decided on which are not contained in the resolutions. The important thing is that President Saddam Husaym and Hafiz al-Asam met. Each of them has been [word indistinct] the other for 3 or 4 years. This is very important. The important thing is that they sat and ate at the same table, They exchanged blame as brothers and dear friends. Every time we ended a bilateral or four-man (?summit) discussion, I would say to them: By God, these are but romances [few words indistinct] family and partnership. The important thing is that they have agreed to meet within 1 or 2 months to discuss this situation, this topic, the topic of the Iraqi-Syrian dispute in the presence of His Majesty King Fahd, since he is near the region and because of his wisdom and experience. The important thing is the determination of both sides to resolve the bilateral problems that exist between them. As for the question of support by an Arab state for a non-Arab state, this is something which we [word indistinct] in the conference and [word indistinct] resolution. But we regard it as being a secondary matter should the essential problems between the disputing states be resolved.

[Question, in Arabic by unidentified correspondent] Your Majesty, the final statement on the Middle East Crisis, Clause 5, talks about the placing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip [under UN control] for a transitional period, and Clause 6 about the establishment of a Palestinian state without geographical definition. Can we combine the two clauses and say: the establishment of the Palestinian state, with its capital Jerusalem, in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? On the other hand I would like clarification about the negotiations between Syria and Lebanon. Are these negotiations for the adoption of a decision for the withdrawal of the deterrent forces or only for the making of practical arrangements for the withdrawal process?

[Answer, in Arabic] We consider the Gaza Strip and the West Bank as the future Palestinian homeland, God willing. Therefore, at this point I do not consider making any comment or [words indistinct]. As to the second point, arrangements will be made for the departure of the deterrent forces from Lebanon, but these arrangements cannot possibly be made except by the Syrians and the Lebanese. I cannot possibly make any comment on these matters, since it has no connection with the summit at all because the [words indistinct] Syria and Lebanon, and because if I interfered in this without their request I would have then interfered in the internal affairs of two countries.

[Question, in French by AL-WATAN correspondent] What trump cards does the Arab world have at present that would enable it to exert pressure in the event Israel persists in its policies in defiance of Arab and international decisions?

[Answer, in French] The Arabs have numerous trump cards. First of all, the genocide -- and that is what has been taking place in Lebanon -- has sufficed to unbridle all the censure which has come particularly on U.S. television and in the press. Never have the press and the television been so free in their censure as in the case of Lebanon. The second trump card is that Israel has just lost its first war -- first of all, militarily because [words indistinct] [Map says: "a war which does not exploit the field and does not occupy it is not won militarily"], and politically, it has lost its war because, really, the bombing of civilians, women, children and old people is unacceptable to world public opinion. Thirdly, this is not a lightning 6-day war for Israel; it has been going on 2 and 1/2 months. So much for Israel.

As for the Arabs, they are demanding the evacuation of their territory, Lebanese territory; that is perfectly normal. But they do not stop at that. They are advancing an eight-point program in which the security council guarantees all states in the region can live in peace. (This is an important step forward) For the first time, the Arab countries have collectively adopted the peaceful and durable coexistence of all states of the region, consecrated by the highest international institution. Thirdly, the Arabs have a trump card in that Israel is stubbornly intent on occupying the West Bank and Gaza and continuing to set up colonization settlements. So, actions by Israel are completely negative. The positive action of the Arabs is their program, their will to proceed in search of a solution taking in even the differences of the two parties. (?all this constitutes) ways of exerting political pressure (?that are not to be taken lightly and which will bear fruit.) There are no miracle solutions. It is a bit like (?an advertisement poster.) You have a hammer and a nail and you have to have the patience to know just how hard to hit the nail.

[Question, in English by unidentified correspondent] Your Majesty, I take this opportunity to ask this question in English, thinking of some of my colleagues. [words indistinct] of the peace initiative that the Security Council guarantees peace among all states of the region including the independent Palestine state. I would like Your Majesty to explain to us how you envisage the role of the Security Council in guaranteeing this peace?

[Answer] I am going to reply in French because I [end of sentence indistinct]. We have thought of the Security Council for two reasons: The Security Council is first of all a restricted assembly, consequently the most effective; secondly, because it includes permanent members; thirdly, because this allows us to (?broaden) our peace plan. Apart from the program proposed by President Reagan, this allows us to associate in this process the USSR, France, Great Britain and China. And it is certain that (?the very one who will guarantee this peace), this existence, will be forced to know these unique conditions because one does not guarantee with one's eyes shut something that one does not know or the (?lesson) in which one has not participated. These are the reasons that urged us to request the Security Council guarantee.

[Question, in English by CBS correspondent] Your Majesty, the UN forces supervised the peace-keeping task in Lebanon; do you think this will be applied to the West Bank? Following the experience of Lebanon, during which the UN troops and UN authorities failed to prevent war between the two sides, how realistic is it to believe that this will work in the West Bank, between a [word indistinct] Palestinian state to be established and the Israelis in power there now?

[Answer, in English] Our resolution is very clear. [words indistinct] the West Bank is to be guaranteed jointly by international troops of the United Nations and the [passage indistinct].

[Question, in English by unidentified correspondent] [words indistinct] the United Kingdom. Your Royal Highness, May I ask you whether you feel that the resolutions as a whole passed by the Arab League this week will open the way for meaningful talks with the United States on the future of Middle East policy?

[Answer, in French] I shall stick to French to make myself clearer, to be more natural. A certain number of us heads of state have been instructed to submit to the Security Council and also to the U.S. Government our eight-point peace plan, (?which follows) the proposals of the President in detail because the situation was, after all, rather curious on the level of the U.S. initiative and also on the theoretical level. [passage indistinct] [MAP says at this point: "we decided to summon the summit for September 6th a long time ago and the President made his declaration on September 3 or 4."] we have not had time to study it in detail. We have decided first of all to study it and then to ask for clarifications. [passage indistinct] [MAP says: "This would certainly be a bridge between the Arab world and the United States...and the dialogue will be open."]

[Question, in French by unidentified correspondent] Allow me, Your Majesty, to bring up the question of the guarantee of the plan. Guaranteeing the plan [words indistinct]. We have a phenomenon which (?we all know very well: the will for peace) of the Arab countries. We knew it well, especially (?the colleagues who came from Beirut, that Israel) has rejected even a much more limited proposition. We have [words indistinct], namely, a certain (?sharpening) of [word indistinct] in international organs of influence, with the Security Council being sometimes paralyzed by veto, and so forth. In these circumstances is the Arab League ready to take concrete measures to exert pressure in the form of argumentation, economic potential, military potential? Can the Arabs, (?without) this plan, guarantee this plan (?of Fes) for peace in the Middle East?

[Answer, in French] I think Israel cannot eternally (?and obstinately) reject the Security Council's decisions. Secondly, we are assured of one thing, namely that which the President...[changes thought] the American Government cannot enter into a contract [word indistinct] in relation to itself. (?To begin with) concerning the three or four points indicated in the program of President Reagan, Israel can no longer count on the American veto, and this is already important, otherwise it would be a contradiction, a term which is not worthy of a government such as that of the United States.

Thirdly, it is precisely because we have often spoken of economic warfare, of oil warfare, but have never of cooperation, that the whole world has had enough of this blackmail by the Arabs.

(?You understand that when the price oil fuel is raised, be it in Stockholm, in Ohio or in Pamplona, it is always the Arabs who pay the political price. We believe there are other methods of pressure. Moreoever, if we always play the oil war, we will harm ourselves, Arabs, because we are developing countries. Our industry is nonexistent, we import all our equipment, and nearly all our industrial infrastructure is either European of American. The more we increase the price of oil, the more we will annoy our partners, and the more harm we will do to ourselves, particularly the countries of the Third World who have (?no) energy based on oil.

Therefore, I think we have other methods of pressure, (?that) of justice. (?Up to now) the United States has leaned too far in favor of Israel, the scales are slowing returning to a balance and we think that this is an important factor.

[Question, in Arabic by AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent] It is clear that the summit conference was distinguished by an atmosphere of bilateral reconcilliations. Did this also cover Moroccan-Algerian relations, and did President Saddam Husayn go to Algiers to try to bring about this reconcillation and solve the question of the Sahara?

[Answer, in Arabic] As a matter of fact I did not want to burden the summit conference with the problem that exists between Morocco and Algeria. This is because, first, the size of this problem is small compared with the Arab-Israeli problem; secondly, Arab thought cannot digest problems of various kinds and at various levels. I personally believe this joint action which we will carry out regarding the question of Palestine will create a psychological atmosphere which will help solve the Moroccan-Algerian dispute.

[Question, in Arabic by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent] Your Majesty, can one consider the Arab peace plan which the Arab summit endorsed as the minimum which the Arabs could present for settlement of the Palestinian question and for solving the Middle East crisis?

[Answer, in Arabic] It is very difficult to say in any plan that it is the minimum or the maximum. The policy is ebb and flow and give and take. In the negotiations, everything lies in opening the files in a clear manner before the negotiator, and for the negotiator to present his files in a clear manner to the person he is negotiating with. When all the files are presented something emerges in the first rounds that does not agree with the other. As to the files over which we disagreee, these can be argued about over this or that point; therefore politically it cannot be said that one can set a minimum or a maximum; moreover, it cannot also be said that it is a framework for action and one cannot go beyond it except by returning to the summit; and the summit did not say this is a minimum or a maximum, but this is our program. When we reach a program that differs somehow from the eight-point program -- and since we are not authorized to make decisions but to take initiatives -- we shall therefore meet [words indistinct] at summit conferences (?regularly) and even extraordinary conferences. It is a framework for action and we shall endeavor to defend with every effort the eight points. Should something new arise, then we shall refer it to the summit conference.

[Question, in Arabic by AN-NAHAR correspondent] Your Majesty, I should like to ask two questions: First, might yesterday's reservation by Lebanon regarding the final wording of the resolutions concerning Lebanon raise for the summit the problem of Lebanon's commitment to these resolutions, especially as Lebanon is heading for a transfer of authority; second, do you agree with the interpretation which the news agencies have given to Article 7, that is, it is an implied recognition of Israel?

[Answer, in Arabic] The first point: I [words indistinct] Abu Khatir, who is known in the Arab and African world for his Arabism, his patriotism and his knowledge, did not have, I regret to say, the authority [word indistinct]. Had President Sarkis been here he would have been able to accept or reject this, but Abu Khatir, with his usual frankness, said I am not authorized; I am authorized to [word indistinct] with you but as for the point that concerns Lebanon there is [words indistinct]. Had President Sarkis been with us, we would not have had this (?confusion). But, God willing, they will be coming back to us.

The problem in fact was one between them and the Palestinians. The Palestinians do not want to understand [words indistinct] guarantee their undertakings in the name of the Liberation Organization, but in view of the fact that there are many organizations, they refrained from guaranteeing their undertakings, including the [word indistinct]. They decided to resolve this problem in the near future. God willing, we shall obtain a result.

As for your second question, my answer to it requires two stages: The first stage is ending the state of war between all the parties living in the region. There is an expression in international law which does not exist in French law but is in English law. It is the state l'atat de nonbelligerance [French expression used]. Before recognition, we must go through the stage of peaceful coexistence or nonbelligerence, or the stability of security among the states in the region. As for recognition and the exchange of ambassadors, the exchange of flags, the opening of borders and joint interests, and everything that may lead to recognition in word and spirit, is another stage; we are not preoccupied by it now. The important thing is to end the state of war among the states living in the region.

[Answer, continued in French] The gentleman asked me whether Point 7 implies recognition of the State of Israel. I replied that Point 7 contains two stages, two important ones. The first is to arrive at what is referred to in international law as a state of nonbelligerence between the states of the region; that is, to say that each state should be sovereign within its borders and assured that it cannot be attacked by neighboring states. The second stage, which would be recognition, requires the exchange of ambassadors, the exchange of flags, trade relations, human relations, customs conventions. That is another stage. For the time being, we are charged with arriving at a state of nonbelligerence guaranteed by the Security Council. And if we arrive at that result, we feel we would have made an enormous step toward peace. And when I talk about a state of nonbelligerence, that is of course a state of nonbelligerence within the framework of the borders prior to 1967. I wanted to repeat this in French so that everything would be clear in everyone's mind.

[Question, in Arabic by KUNA correspondent] Your Majesty, and your brothers the Arab leaders, have exerted appreciable efforts to settle Arab disputes and to give Arab solidarity a fresh momentum. Thus, you have made efforts to arrange a reconciliation between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Saddam Husayn and to create an atmosphere for reconciliation. To what extent have these efforts been successful in bringing the two brothers together? Your Majesty, your recent conference adopted extremely important resolutions as regards the Arab-Zionist conflict, most outstanding of which is the Arab peace plan that implicitly recognizes Israel's existence. This development in the Arab position is met with Israeli defiance: Israel still insists on rejection of any recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and it still uses force to achieve its objectives. What are the means you deem adequate for carrying out the Arab peace plan? Thank you.

[Answer, in Arabic] First, we haven't reached a reconciliation, a final reconciliation between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, but the signs of a reconciliation are clearly there. What is required is just a small push and matters will go back to normal, because they were indeed extremely frank with each other in talks lasting over 4 hours; in complete frankness, calm, courtesy. [Words indistinct] there was nothing, not a single harsh word or expression from either side. There were objective talks, objective discussions between the presidents of two states that respected each other. This is important because the psychological atmosphere is important for reconciliation.

With regard to the issue of implicit recognition [of Israel], I answered this earlier. The remainder of your question which is, do you mind [repeating it]?

[KUNA correspondent] It concerns Israel's rejection of the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and its refusal [few words indistinct],

[Answer, in Arabic] I believe that Israel has been winning at the expense of the Arabs because so far the Arabs have not known how to act flexibly. Israel has always used, among other arms and means to defend itself, the mistakes and faults of the Arabs, which have been accumulating for years and years. Now the Arabs have decided not to give it the weapon of their mistakes. They have decided to enter a [word indistinct] that makes Israel the one which is [word indistinct] the downtrodden one, the weak one vis-a-vis right, vis-a-vis law, vis-a-vis logic and even vis-a-vis lawyer's pleas. This is a worthwhile turning point for Arab politics.

[Answer continues in French] And here, I want to conclude, I think I have covered all the questions concerning the conference. I speak now in French for the Western world, not for the Arabs, to say that what happened in Beirut was more tragic than one could have imagined. More tragic because in 8 or 10 years we will be reaping what Israel will have sowed. I foresee for mankind in the nineties an outburst of blind terrorism -- boundless, aimless and without any ideology.

Imagine these children, who will have committed nothing, done nothing, seeing their father or mother covered in blood, struck down with shrapnel from handgrenades or bombs. These children who, instead of playing with dolls or toy trains, are now playing with machineguns or automatic rifles. These children (?do not accept injustice). These children have been deprived of their homes, friends, (?sisters), schools, and of their parents, in fact, everything. (?You can easily image their trauma, their uprooting of which they will suffer all their lives. Even if we were to make an international effort for educational purposes, I would not say reeducation -- to create homes for them so that they may feel at home, we still would not be sure of having achieved our objectives.

I do not understand why it is that in the world there have not been movements of solidarity with these small children, these orphans, as there was concerning the Vietnamese and the peoples of the Far East who were adopted by families all over the world. A child has no religion, no color, there is no reason for discrimination against a child, for making a child suffer from discrimination.

Therefore, I foresee for the world in the nineties an outburst of blind terrorism never seen before and against which there will have to be an international response, because, internationally, no one has prevented the genocide from which Lebanon and the Palestinians have suffered. The Lebanon war has been a blind war. I am afraid it might have given birth to a blind youth.

I am sorry to conclude on these sad and painful notes, but we must keep them in mind. More than the dead it killed, more than the adults it injured, Israel has killed (?the soul of thousands of children and we will,) unfortunately (?pay the price,) in the nineties, for what (?Israel has done in Lebanon.)

It is for this reason (?I appeal from here, even to Israel, to tell it that) the Arab world, (?without giving up its rights, nor other ways and means to attain them), has decided to open a new page in history.

I hope this appeal of the Arab world will be, not only heard and understood, but also answered in a positive way. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

OPEC EXPERTS IN VIENNA TO DISCUSS OIL PRICES

AU311015 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 31 Aug 82 p 7

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna -- OPEC experts met in Vienna yesterday to discuss "unresolved questions" of the oil cartel. The talks focused on the question of quality differentials and rebates on the official OPEC bench price of $34 per barrel. The results of these talks will not be published but summarized in a report that will be presented to the OPEC monitoring committee at its next meeting in Abu Dhabi on 20 September. The monitoring committee is to check compliance with the OPEC production ceiling, fixed at present at 17.5 million barrels per day, and to suggest raising or lowering this quota in the event of a change in the oil market -- which is dull at present -- to the OPEC ministers conference. At present, three cartel members (Iran, Libya and Venezuela) are not complying with the agreed quotas.

UAE'S 'UTAYBAH FAVORS PROLONGED PRICE FREEZE

LD111012 Vienna OPECNA in English 0605 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Oxford, 10 Sept 82 (OPECNA) -- Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, said Thursday he believed the current OPEC oil price freeze should be extended until 1985.

Addressing participants of the Oxford energy seminar at a dinner, Al-'Utaybah who is also chairman of the OPEC monitoring committee, expressed the hope that before the end of the year demand would pick up, although the present situation might continue well into next year.

"If we put our heads in the sand, we will not be approaching the situation in a realistic way," he said.

He noted that the way the OPEC share in the world market was declining, represented a worrying situation for member countries. Demand had fallen from more than 30 b/d [barrels per day] to less than 16 million b/d in a very short period. For how long this would continue, nobody could tell, he added.

"We cannot continue like this for an unlimited period," Al-'Utaybah warned.

"Some of you might argue that this decline is due to the current recession, but I think the problem lies in the sharp decline in demand at the sources of energy consumption."

He said this was a warning sign of the producers, especially those, with large reserves pointing out that the solution lay in efforts to encourage demand.

For that reason OPEC had frozen its crude price at 34 US dollars a barrel, he said, and hoped to see the freeze continue for two or three years to give oil the chance to regain demand.

He believe a price cut was not the ideal solution and he was not sure a cut of about two dollars would solve the market problem.

KUWAIT

BRITISH DEFENSE SECRETARY ON KUWAIT VISIT

GF131416 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Sep 82 p 7

[Report on a statement given by British Secretary of State for Defense John Nott to AL-QABAS correspondent -- date not given]

[Excerpt] British Secretary of State for Defense John Nott has noted that the Fes summit conference succeeded in laying a new framework for the solution of the Middle East issue. He added that President Reagan's initiative also helps in resolving the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestinian issue.

In an exclusive statement to AL-QABAS he said: The issue of the Palestinians is very important to us, and we are working in the direction of quickly finding a solution for it in association with the other EEC countries. He continued: I will submit a report on the results of my talks with the amir, the heir apparent, Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah, the deputy prime minister, foreign minsiter, information minister and Acting Defense Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. He pointed out: I can say the talks have been extremely successful, and this reinforces bilateral relations in all fields. He said: Although my visit to Kuwait has been short, I have enjoyed it. During this visit I held talks with the chief of staff, Maj Gen 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, and senior military officials on bilateral military cooperation. I am pleased with the technical cooperation between our two countries, particularly the technicians who are working with the Kuwaiti Army. I hope this type of cooperation will increase.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE SULTAN RECEIVES BRITISH DEFENSE SECRETARY

LD131450 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1146 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, 13 Sep (SPA) -- This morning, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense and aviation and inspecter general, held a meeting with British Defense Secretary John Nott who is currently paying a visit to the kingdom.

Bilateral relations between the kingdom and Britain and aspects of cooperation between the two countries and current conditions in the region were discussed during the meeting.

Earlier today, the British defense secretary and the accompanying delegation paid a visit to the Air Defense Institute in Jidda during which he showed his admiration for the developments and achievements reflecting the advancement which the kingdom is experiencing in various spheres.

Comments on Meeting

LD131528 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1405 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, 13 Sep (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, has stated that his talks with British Defense Secretary John Nott were positive and constructive and dealt with aspects of cooperation in military spheres between the kingdom and Britain.

His royal highness mentioned that the technical cooperation agreement between King Faysal Air College and the technical institute and some technical institutes in Britain with which they cooperate has been renewed in accordance with a British Government decision.

Concerning whether there is an agreement to purchase aircraft from Britain, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan stated that at present there is no such agreement.

UAE

GCC SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

GF131826 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Sep (WAKH) -- GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah arrived here this afternoon to participate in the first meeting of the GCC Information Ministry under secretaries that will begin tomorrow and will last for 2 days. 'Abdallah Bisharah was received by 'Abdallah al-Nuwaysi, under secretary of the UAE Information and Culture Ministry, and senior officials at the ministry.

'AJMAN RULER RECEIVES BRITISH MINISTER HURD

GF131816 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] 'Ajman, 13 Sep (WAKH) -- His Higness Shaykh Humayd ibn Rashid an-Nu'aymi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of 'Ajman, received today Douglas Hurd, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, who is currently on a visit to the UAE. In a statement following the meeting, Shaykh Humayd an-Nu'aymi said he asked the British minister for his country's support and that of the rest of the ECC countries for the unified Arab peace plan recently adopted at the Fes summit which affirms recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. His highness also affirmed that the Palestinians should participate in any peaceful settlement because without their participation, there will be no peaceful settlement of the basic issue, which is the Palestinian people's issue.

Hurd also called later on Shaykh Khalid ibn Saqr al-Qasimi, heir apparent and deputy ruler of 'Ajman, and accompanied him on an inspection tour of some parts of 'Ajman.

MUBARAK CONCLUDES VISIT TO ROMANIA, FRANCE

'Ali Interviewed in Romania

NC101250 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali interviewed by Cairo radio team in Bucharest on 10 September at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister, would you comment on the results of the talks President Husni Mubarak had with President Nicolae Ceausescu?

[Answer] The talks dealt with bilateral relations. We are expected to meet again in 2 hours.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As I have said, the consultations dealt with the international situation on the political level, the international situation in general, the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. Regarding bilateral relations, we discussed several economic topics and technical cooperation.

[Question] Have you reached agreements on these issues?

[Answer] Not in the sense of agreements, but in the form of understanding memoranda and a joint statement regarding the international situation in general and world crises. We concentrated on the duty of the Nonaligned Movement as an organization that aims to reduce international tension between the two superpowers. At the same time, the talks dealt with bilateral economic issues and scientific and technical cooperation.

[Question] Regarding President Mubarak's visit to France, does it have anything to do with U.S. President Reagan's initiative on the Middle East?

[Answer] We know that there is continuous consultation between Egypt and France regarding the Middle East crisis. We also know there is an Egyptian-French initiative. This affirms that Egypt and France, in close cooperation, seek a solution to the Middle East crisis. This visit is within the framework of consultations between the two countries regarding the Middle East.

[Question] During President Mubarak's talks in Yugoslavia, agreement was reached on taking specific steps to contact India to stimulate the Nonaligned Movement; would Your Excellency comment on this?

[Answer] Our contacts with India as a founder of the Nonaligned Movement have not stopped. Our consultations with India are continuous. Naturally, this visit will boost the tripartite cooperation among Yugoslavia, Egypt and India. This cooperation was somewhat slowed down in the past. This visit will boost the tripartite cooperation and, thus, support the Nonaligned Movement.

[Question] What diplomatic moves will Egypt make in the forthcoming stage?

[Answer] The Middle East question and the Palestinian people's rights are first priorities. As we have seen during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the exacerbated crisis, our moves have been and will be continued to aim at solving the Palestinian problem in a way that will give the Palestinian people their legitimate rights. Our moves, consequently, are aimed at holding several international contacts at the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference and in Africa. Our moves are aimed at safeguarding the Organization of African Unity, which did not meet in Tripoli for several reasons. Thus, we will make moves in several directions -- toward the Middle East crisis, Africa and the Nonaligned Movement. Naturally, following President Reagan's initiative, the continuation of consultations with the U.S. side is of great importance in solving the question. [end recording]

Al-Baz Comments

NC111234 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the presidential office for political affairs, has stated that President Mubarak's visit to Romania has achieved great success on the political level and in bilateral cooperation in trade exchange, industrial and technological cooperation and technical information. He said the volume of trade exchange will double in 1985.

In a statement to the Cairo radio team in Bucharest, Al-Baz pointed out that in the future Egypt will hold intensive contacts with the prominent members of the nonaligned countries to remove the obstacles in the way of the movement's unity.

Al-Baz said President Mubarak's visit to France today is not linked directly with President Reagan's initiative. During the visit, both presidents will discuss joint bilateral relations, particularly in view of the joint plan on the Palestinian issue that was submitted to the United Nations. Both presidents will discuss Reagan's initiative within the framework of a general discussion of all initiatives on this subject.

Statement Issued

NC111548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Sep 82

["Text" of 11 September joint Egyptian-Romanian statement issued on the 8-11 September visit to Romania by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak]

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Sep (MENA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu have expressed deep concern over the grave tension currently prevailing in the international situation.

In a joint statement released today, the two aides call for further efforts to overcome this situation in order to resume the policy of peace, action toward independent development, cooperation and the settlement of conflicts among states by peaceful means.

The statement also demands that the United Nations play a bigger role in settling the complicated problems facing mankind and in realizing more democratic international relations. In this connection, the statement notes that all problems pertaining to the Middle East situation, Africa and Europe were discussed in detail.

The two sides agreed that the forthcoming session of their joint committee will convene in Cairo in the first half of 1983. They also agreed that a definite joint program will be drawn up to promote gradually the volume of economic exchange on the basis of joint interests, so as to reach the agreed upon volume by 1985.

The following is the text of the statement:

The following joint statement was released today on the official visit of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Joint statement on the official visit by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the Socialist Republic of Romania:

1. At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 8 to 11 September 1982.

2. During his stay in Romania, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, laid a wreath at the monument of the heroic strugglers for the freedom of the people, the homeland and socialism.

The Egyptian president and his delegation visited economic, social and cultural establishments in Romania, and they were warmly welcomed everywhere with the traditional feelings of friendship and appreciation between the peoples of the two countries.

3. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had official talks, attended on the Egyptian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Presidential Secretary General 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs Ambassador Dr Usamah al-Baz and Egyptian Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania Muhammad Wafiq Husni.

On the Romanian side, by Council of State Vice President and member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Stefan Voitec, First Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Political Committee Gheorghe Oprea, Minister of Foreign Affairs and candidate member of the Political Committee Stefan Andrei, Presidential Counselor and Minister of State Vasile Pungan, Presidential and Council of State Secretary Silviu Curticeanu and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Arab Republic of Egypt Ion Iosefide.

4. During the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, full understanding and mutual appreciation and respect, the two presidents acquainted each other with their country's interest in economic and social construction. They also made an assessment of bilateral relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other fields of joint interest, and they broadly exchanged views on important current international problems, especially on the situation in the Middle East.

5. Desirous to give new dimensions to the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples, Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu signed at the end of the visit a joint declaration on the development of cooperation on the bilateral and international levels between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist Republic of Romania. This declaration is considered an important document for the future of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries in the international sphere.

6. During the talks on developing bilateral relations, special importance was given to expanding trade transactions and developing cooperation in the field of production. The two presidents expressed satisfaction that the economic transactions reached the set target previously fixed in 1980, namely, $500 million. Meanwhile, taking into consideration the economic and technical capabilities of Egypt and Romania and their great potentials for developing cooperation in this important area of Egyptian-Romanian relations, the two presidents decided to increase the volume of economic transactions so that in 1985 they will be double those of 1980.

7. The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the 13th session of the joint governmental committee on economic and technical cooperation held in Bucharest in June 1982. It adopted the necessary decisions and measures to strengthen and expand the scope of economic relations between the two countries and to achieve the target set for the volume of economic exchange and cooperation in 1985. It was also decided to achieve these objectives as soon as possible.

Special importance was also given to developing modern methods of cooperation in production on the basis of mutual interest by continuing negotiations on aspects of future cooperation in energy, oil prospecting and refining, electrification of the countryside, machinery industry, building materials industry, chemical industries, transportation communication and agriculture. Special attention was also given to encouraging modern production methods on the basis of mutual interest.

8. It was agreed to convene the coming session of the joint governmental committee on technical and economic cooperation in Cairo in the first half of 1983. It was also agreed that a joint and definite program should be laid down for developing economic exchange on the basis of joint interest so as to gradually achieve the agreed upon volume of exchange by 1985.

9. The two sides will also encourage the specialized establishments and projects in Egypt and Romania to find the best ways and means to use available potentials to achieve a growing increase in trade exchange and economic cooperation on the basis of joint interest.

10. In appreciation of the results achieved so far in the field of technical and scientific cooperation, the two sides agreed to expand the scope of direct contacts between the specialized establishments and organizations in their countries and to start new spheres of cooperation, especially in the field of joint research in line with the economic requirements of the two countries.

Agreement was also reached on widening the scope of cooperation in the domains of training, culture, arts, sports and tourism to promote understanding and enhance the rapprochement existing between the two countries.

11. It was noted with gratification that Egypt and Romania hold similar views on contemporary international issues. The two presidents affirmed that their two countries are consistently seeking to establish international relations on bases that are recognized and universally accepted in interstate relations, and to ease tension and to promote a policy based on generating momentum for the peaceful settlement of interstate conflicts through negotiations, and to act to consolidate and strengthen international peace and security.

12. At their talks, the Egyptian and Romanian presidents aired their grave concern over the dangerous tension that is now characteristic of international relations.... They also elucidated the need for promoting efforts that are being exerted to overcome this state of affairs, to resume the policy of peace, to act to effectuate independent development and cooperation, to settle interstate conflicts by peaceful means through negotiations, to achieve real progress in disarmament -- with particular reference to nuclear disarmament -- to seek to end backwardness and set up a new international economic system, to ensure a greater role for the United Nations in the settlement of the intricate problems that are confronting mankind and to guarantee democratic international relations. Within this context, a detailed discussion took place on the issues connected with the situations in the Middle East, Africa and Europe.

13. The two presidents established the measures needed to establish Egyptian-Romanian cooperation in relation to solving for the principal issues confronting our contemporary world through the United Nations, the Group of 77 developing states, the Nonaligned Movement and other international forums.

14. The two presidents voiced their satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks they held. They made it clear that the official friendly visit that His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak made to Romania, the joint Egyptian-Romanian declaration signed on this occasion and the other agreements that have been signed during this visit are all considered significant contributions to the expansion of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist Republic of Romania -- relations that serve the interests of the friendly Egyptian and Romanian peoples as well as the cause of international peace and understanding.

15. His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, expressed to His Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu his deep gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality that he and the delegation accompanying his excellency were accorded in the course of the visit. His excellency also invited His Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs. Ceausescu to make an official and friendly visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. This invitation was accepted and a date will be set for it through diplomatic channels.

Remarks in Paris

NC111309 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep (MENA) -- Official talks between President Husni Mubarak and French President Francois Mitterrand began in the Elysee Palace at 1200 today Paris time [1000 GMT]. The bilateral meeting between the two leaders lasted 1-and-1/2 hours. After the meeting, President Mubarak said he came to France within the framework of consultations with President Mitterrand. He said: Our ties with France go back many years and consultations between us have continued for a long time. He added that this visit is within the framework of consultations. There have been many events in the world, particularly in the Middle East and, therefore, it was inevitable that we exchange views to ascertain the best avenues to follow for reaching a solution.

Asked whether they discussed the Fes summit resolutions President Mubarak said: We discussed them in general. They are good resolutions, but what is important is implementaiton.

President Mubarak said every Arab hopes that what was discussed at the Fes summit will be implemented by what is important is knowing how to implement this.

Answering a question on the Egyptian activity following the Fes resolutions, President Mubarak said: I will not speak about the Egyptian activity now. Answering another question on when Egypt will return to the Arab ranks, he said: We are not in a hurry.

As to a visit by an Arab delegation to Egypt, President Mubarak said: Welcome. Cairo welcomes any delegation and any individual. Answering a question on whether he will participate in the next Riyadh summit, he said: I have not thought of this subject yet and I have not made my calculations.

President Mubarak said that the Fes summit has set very good objectives for the Middle East problem. It has adopted most of the resolutions issued by the United Nations but it lacks the means to implement them.

Answering a question on whether Egypt and France will submit their joint draft resolution [to the Security Council], President Mubarak said: I believe it is better for us to support U.S. President Reagan's initiative and to encourage it as much as possible. We must encourage the United States to proceed with the peace process. There are positive points in this initiative although we have some observations about it. We are discussing this initiative with the Americans. I believe that sitting down at the negotiations table and starting negotiations is the best way to achieve peace and a comprehensive settlement in the area.

Answering a question on when the autonomy talks will be resumed, President Mubarak said: It is better if this question is addressed to Mr. Begin.

Concerning Israel's insistence on signing a peace treaty with Lebanon, President Husni Mubarak said: This subject was raised at the Fes summit. They [not further identified] said it is a domestic affair. I do not want to interfere in Lebanon's domestic problems and the Lebanese themselves do not want anybody to interfere in their problems.

Asked whether there is a discrepancy between the Egyptian-French plan and the U.S. initiative, President Mubarak said: Any initiative in the world cannot provide all that we want. There are always positive points and there are points on which we have observations. I believe this can be dealt with during the negotiations when they start.

Further Reportage

For Paris radio and Cairo MENA coverage of President Husni Mubarak's remarks following talks with French President Mitterrand and for details of French Minister of External Relations Cheysson's meeting with Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, regarding an Egyptian-French plan for settling the Middle East dispute, see the French section of the 13 September, and subsequent issues, of the West Europe DAILY REPORT.

Returns From France

NC112042 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived in home at 2230 [1930 GMT] tonight after a European tour that included Yugoslavia, Romania and France.

During his tour, President Mubarak held a series of important political talks centering on the latest developments in the Middle East in light of the results of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the current peace initiatives proposed by U.S. President Reagan and the Fes Arab summit conference. The talks also dealt with Egypt's role in seeking to complete the peace efforts and the need for activating the Nonaligned Movement.

On the final leg of his tour, the president stopped over in the French capital, where he held important political talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

The president was welcomed by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, several ministers, senior officials, the French ambassador in Cairo and the Yugoslav and the Romanian charge d'affaires in Cairo.

The president said after his arrival that his tour was splendid and that the Fes summit resolutions are good, but let us wait and see how they are implemented.

Briefs Ministers on Trip

NC121356 Cairo MENA in English 1225 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, Sep 12 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak held a meeting early today with Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Speaker of Shura [Consultative] Council Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim.

The meeting was also attended by Deputy Premier for Production and Petroleum Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, and Deputy Premier for Services and Minister of Education and Scientific Research Mustafa Kamal Hilmi.

The meeting was also attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Minister of Social Insurance and Minister of State for Social Affairs Dr Amal 'Uthman, Minister of Interior Hasan Abu Basha, Minister of State for People's Assembly and Consultative Council Affairs Muhammad Rashwan, Minister of State for Culture Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, Director of the President's Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz and Fikri Makram 'Ubayd.

Dr al-Baz said following the meeting which lasted almost two hours and a half, that President Mubarak briefed officials on the outcome of his talks in Yugoslavia and Romania. The talks dealt with the feasibility of fostering cooperation in the economic, agricultural, industrial and technologic spheres between Egypt and each of the two countries, he said.

Dr al-Baz said the president also discussed in the two countries means of activating the Non-alignment Movement and stepping up its effective role at the international level.

Dr al-Baz said it is obvious that Yugoslavia and Romania support Egypt's policy and believe that the Egyptian line of action is the one driving the region towards a settlement and towards ending tension and relieving struggle, as the two countries share with Egypt similar views on many matters.

Regarding Mubarak's visit to France, Dr Usamah al-Baz said French President Francois Mitterrand cancelled his programme of the week end particularly to welcome President Mubarak and confer with him.

Dr al-Baz added the Mubarak-Mitterrand meeting was fruitful as regards evaluating the world situation in general and the situation in the Middle East following recent events and the agreement on the adequate framework for the Egyptian-French draft for settling the Middle East cause.

The two leaders, Dr al-Baz added, agreed on a general visualisation as regards the time suitable for activating the draft and the consequences which will take place in future in the light of recent developments including the principles declared by Fes summit and the American initiative.

Answering a query on the Fes summit resolutions regarding permitting any Arab state to conduct bilateral relations with Egypt, Dr al-Baz said Egypt's interest is mainly fixed on the peace process and eventualities which might take place within the coming few weeks.

"Relations between Egypt and the other Arab states is a natural issue which takes place within the Arab family", Dr al-Baz said, noting "we are not in a hurry for conducting any contacts."

Dr al-Baz also expressed hope that all efforts are mobilised for achieving a permanent and comprehensive settlement for the interest of the whole area.

"We are not waiting for any contacts and we are not eag for any measures in this respect", he said. "Our main attention is serving the Egyptian people and serving national causes", he added.

On the possibility of sending Egyptian envoys to Arab countries, Dr al-Baz said there is absolutely no thought of doing so and as previously asserted, we focus first and foremost on efforts exerted to reach a settlement and realise a tangible progress in the interest of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people as well as to achieve peace, security and stability in the region. Al-Baz said we are not in a hurry and have no demands, but Egypt is keen on fulfilling its national obligations regardless of the general Arab situation.

On statements by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri concerning holding bilateral contacts between Egypt and other Arab countries, Dr. al-Baz said President Numayri has expressed with credit the Sudanese people's feelings towards Egypt's people and leadership, as he has also reported the Egyptian people's struggle and sacrifices offered in the service of the national causes. President Numayri did not speak of any definite contacts but referred to the duty of keeping bridges and ties among Arab states, a line over which we fully agree with him, but as said before we do not expect any contact from any Arab or non-Arab party in the coming phase, Dr al-Baz added.

On whether Egypt's stance has changed following the Fes draft Dr al-Baz said that Egypt did not change its attitude adding that the draft of the Fes summit is not at variance with the Egyptian stance for Egypt's general strategy which aims at maintaining a permanent peace.

Speaking on the Non-aligned Movement Dr Al-Baz said the non-aligned countries contribute to pushing the peace process through a good preparation for the coming summit which is likely to be held early in March in New Delhi.

Dr al-Baz expressed hope that the non-aligned countries would then be able to take a stance that would yield definite results so as to achieve real and tangible progress.

On the non-aligned states ability to achieve progress, Dr. al-Baz said the non-aligned countries have impact but they cannot impose anything, although they have a good influence on members of the United Nations. They represent a majority within the United Nations and have ties with the powers concerned and can influence major powers as well as parties concerned as some of the non-aligned countries shape cordial relations with Israel, Al-Baz said, adding that all non-aligned states have good relations with the Palestinians and the rest of the Arabs.

Dr. al-Baz expressed belief that it is impossible to impose solutions but they can iron out difficulties towards reaching a settlement. "We are exerting efforts in this respect within Egypt's general strategy and we do not focus on adopting a particular step leading to an immediate result for the cause is complicated and intricate, and we believe that through determined efforts and international dealing, it is possible to drive the Mideast towards a good settlement in the near future", Al-Baz added.

GHALI: PLO SHOULD CONTINUE PEACEFUL EFFORTS

NC131945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization should continue its political and diplomatic efforts to achieve a peaceful solution of the Palestinian issue.

In an interview published today by the French magazine TEMOIGNAGE CHARETIEN, Dr Ghali said: Egyptian diplomacy will encourage the PLO to recognize [Security Council] Resolution 242 and the State of Israel, if that is necessary to achieve an appropriate solution to the problem. He explained that Egypt did not receive any Palestinian fighters from Beirut because their arrival without political compensation would not help in finding a solution to their problem.

Dr Ghali added: Egypt sought to obtain political guarantees from the United States and the Western world for the PLO. In this regard, we suggest and prefer that we, in cooperation with France, present a new initiative to the Security Council that would complement Resolution 242 by including the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

Dr Butrus Ghali said we now can talk of some kind of PLO victory -- international opinion no longer looks at the PLO as simply a group of terrorists, as the Israelis claim. Instead, it views the Palestinian fighters as citizens who have courageously fought in defense of their legitimate right to establish an independent state.

He affirmed that the Palestinians heroically resisted a military power that is a great deal bigger than they and that this political victory should be utilized, and that any (?deterioration) in the structure of the organization should be avoided, because without it, an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue will be impossible.

Dr Butrus Ghali also reviewed the Egyptian role since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He affirmed that Egypt played an effective role, which the PLO itself admitted. In agreement with France, Egypt took an initiative to the Security Council. It also urged the United States to accept the text which it, in cooperation with France, prepared on the issue. Egypt has also asked the United States to open a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

NC130832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA) -- Gen Vasile Milea, Romanian deputy defense minister and chief of staff, and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo this morning for home at the conclusion of a 1-week visit to Egypt at the invitation of Egyptian Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd Rab an-Nabi Hafiz.

During his visit to Egypt the Romanian chief of staff held military talks within the framework of deepening military cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. He also paid a visit to the 3d Field Army and the Suez Canal Authority.

The Romanian chief of staff was seen off at the airport by Lt Gen 'Abd Rab an-Nabi Hafiz and senior commanders of the armed forces.

WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON 'FIRST TEST' FOR ISRAEL

NC122242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 12 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 12 Sep (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM emphasizes that speedy Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory is still the most important (?action) that imposes itself in the international arena, particularly because the goal of the Israelis' arrangements is to stay in Lebanon this winter, and perhaps for several years.

In Monday's editorial, AL-AHRAM points out that the withdrawal of the Israelis is the first condition, no matter what is said about the need for a Syrian withdrawal in advance to ensure Lebanon's integrity and independence. The paper says that the Israeli's withdrawal from Lebanon is the first test for the truth of the Israelis' intention to apply the principle of withdrawing from occupied territory following the example of the Sinai. It says Israel's withdrawal will affirm the other commitments to withdraw from the West Bank, Gaza and other Arab territory. Withdrawal is also a duty under the current circumstances and at a time when several initiatives are being staged. It is feared that diplomatic efforts will be busy with these initiatives and that the Israeli occupation will be consecrated.

AL-AHRAM criticizes U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who completed one part of his mission -- that is, the Palestinian Resistance's withdrawal from Lebanon -- but did not achieve the other part -- the Israeli withdrawal -- even though both are linked and despite the fact that even after the Resistance has departed, Israel continues to occupy the territory of an independent country and a UN member.

Concluding its editorial, AL-AHRAM says that since Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza is frankly outlined in President Reagan's plan, quick Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is of double importance in light of this plan. It is senseless to demand that Israel withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza without immediately ending its occupation of other territory in Lebanon, territory Israel has recently won and is working to retain by diverting rivers and establishing settlements.

EDITORIALS URGE U.S. TO DEAL WITH ISRAELI ACTIONS

NC132334 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Press review]

[Text] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA) -- In tomorrow's editions Cairo's newspapers affirm in their editorials that Israel's raids on the Syrian and Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' reaffirm that Israel's greed is boundless.

They stress that the continuous Israeli attempts to escalate the situation reflect the determination of the Begin government to adhere to the method of settling differences through armed force and to work to abort the chances of achieving peace in the Middle East.

In its editorial, AL-AHRAM says the principle of negotiations is not, of course, in line with the method of raids, which is adopted by Israel whenever its whims or the plans of its reckless leaders dictate such actions.

The paper refers to the statements and announcements which were made during President Mubarak's visits to Yugoslavia, Romania and France affirming the importance of the principle of negotiations to resolve differences peacefully, especially in regions that have a direct influence on international interests and the future of international peace.

The paper adds: Negotiations are dependent on the appropriate atmosphere -- accepting and abiding by principles, legitimacy and justice. They do not come under spearheads or the pressure and siege by tanks as has happened, for example, in Beirut.

The AL-AHRAM editorial calls for a return to the true bases of sound negotiations, because acceptance of these bases is half way to a peaceful solution, since they constitute a declaration of good intentions on the one hand and a commitment to the principles of a peaceful solution on the other.

The paper adds that it is impossible to accept what Israel claims in its statements on negotiations at a time when it is continuing to occupy Lebanese territory, to repress the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to undermine the simplest principles such as those included in Reagan's initiative and is trying to abandon the Camp David agreement and its goals.

In its editorial, AL-AKHBAR calls on all sides concerned about stability and peace in the Middle East to convince Israel that its calculations are mistaken and to make it reconsider these calculations, particularly following the whole world's denunciation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and following the complete change in its view and the beginning of Israel's loss of the world's sympathy and support.

The paper refers to Israel's attempts to escalate the situation in the region through its continuous air raids against the Syrian and Palestinian positions in Lebanon. The paper says Israel has begun these attempts in order to push the other sides into escalating the situation in turn so that Israeli power will dominate. In addition, these actions can convince anyone trying to settle the conflict that Israel can reject what is not in line with its greed and ambitions.

AL-AKHBAR affirms that all indications show that Israel will attempt to abort all chances for peace whenever it believes a peace settlement has been presented in the Middle East. Here, the ball is back in the U.S. court. The United States should exert strenuous efforts to implement peace in the region and secure the appropriate conditions for the success of these efforts.

The paper explains that the peace efforts will not succeed except through a U.S. decision to deal with this Israeli stance, which threatens again to push the region into the circle of violence, the continuation of which will not be in the interest of any side.

AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the evacuation of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut following its siege are nothing more than a perfect Israeli plan to liquidate the Palestinian issue and to impose an Israeli-styled peace in the region. The paper describes the new Israeli military operations in Al-Biqa' as a violation of the U.S. peace initiative, making it void of content following the Begin's government rejection, which has now been sustained through military action placing the initiative at an impasse.

The paper concludes its editorial by saying: The continuous Israeli military actions against the Syrian and the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' is not a surprise. It adds that there is no room to ask what Israel's intentions are. The question that should be asked is about the U.S. reaction following Israel's throwing down the gauntlet.

COMMENTARY NOTES POSITIVE POINTS IN U.S. PLANS

NC121518 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Bahiy ad-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "All Must Face the Peace Issue With Courage"]

[Text] Within less than 2 weeks, the world found itself with two peace initiatives -- one of them American and the other Arab -- for solving the crisis of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Both the U.S. and Arab initiatives included positive points which deserve to be discussed.

It is enough to say that the U.S. initiative has for the first time specified a clear and frank position vis-a-vis the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue and has directly recognized that the Palestinian issue is no longer a problem of refugees, but primarily an issue of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and just Palestinian demands. This U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's rights did not result just from stylistic formulations. It was based on factual considerations which were confirmed by the recent battles in Lebanon. The U.S. President explained in his initiative that the PLO's military losses have not ended the Palestinian people's aspiration for a just solution for their demands. Furthermore, the Israeli military victories in Lebanon have confirmed that Israeli force alone will not achieve the desired peace.

On the basis of this U.S. view of the results of the Beirut battle, the U.S. administration formulated its specific initiative to settle the crisis and solve the conflict. It explicitly announced that it is against Israel's attempts to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It also called for a freeze on establishing Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and considered Jerusalem as a pending issue on which agreement should be reached through negotiations. The U.S. administration also said it is prepared at the appropriate time to offer its ideas for settling the Jerusalem issue.

Despite all of these positive elements which the U.S. initiative contained, we have some observations about it, subject to discussion with a view to arriving at better results.

If the U.S. initiative has for the first time offered a specific U.S. idea on an issue about which there has been a long argument, the Arab initiative also offered for the first time a realistic idea characterized by rationalism and objectivity. The most significant point in the Arab initiative is the recognition of Israel as a fait accompli and the adoption of the political solution as a method for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

If the United States has submitted its positive initiative, if the Arabs have submitted their plan to settle the crisis and if everyone wants to solve the Palestinian problems we are dutybound to be as frank as possible with ourselves and to dot the i's. Now is an appropriate time to settle this complex issue. Therefore, it is absolutely unnecessary for these initiatives to compete with each other and for each party to announce publicly that its initiative is better. This would waste precious time, cause positions to become clouded and give Israel a golden opportunity to frustrate all of these initiatives -- because they are not in favor of its designs.

No initiative has the ability to implement its own provisions. The strength of the initiative lies in its initiator's ability to implement it with all the means at its disposal. On this basis, any initiative whose points are 70 percent positive and whose initiators are able to implement them is undoubtedly a hundred thousand times better than a complete initiative whose initiators are unable to implement it. Therefore, all must agree on an initiative to serve as the basis for negotiations, and during the dialogue all of the parties must offer their ideas to eventually arrive at the desired settlement.

Frankly, and without sensitiveness, we think the U.S. initiative -- even though, in the view of some Arabs, it is unable to achieve all of the aspirations of the Palestinian people -- it is altogether a precious asset which we must not waste. More important, we think the U.S. administration possesses the means to implement its initiative one way or another with regards to Israel.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GULF SECURITY

GF132010 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Sep 82 p 17

["Text" of interview with Defense and War Production Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah by AL-QABAS correspondent in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] We started our dialogue by talking about stability, balance and a developing military power in the Middle East, in addition to their affect on Egypt's security and responsibility towards the stability of the area and the extent to which these are associated with the security of the Gulf. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: The situation necessitates having an Egyptian deterrent force capable of making quick moves in more than one direction. Peace with Israel does not imply reducing [the size] of the armed forces. He adds: The permanent and holy duty of the Egyptian Armed Forces will always be to safeguard Egypt's borders and to protect Egypt against any foreign aggression. That is why we have to always maintain a superior power capable of deterring any aggression. Moreover, this power has to be capable of providing aid to any Arab or friendly country if such a request is made, particularly in the Middle East which is full of contradictions and is surrounded by dangers.

[Question] Now I would like to talk about an important matter which is the security of the Gulf and the extent to which it is linked with the security of Egypt particularly at a time when it has been repeatedly said that Israel may push its forces in to another area, in accordance with its plans [to expand its state] from the Nile to the Euphrates, and that a foreign interfering force may try to play a role in the area designed to expand a war to encompass the whole of the Gulf. Isn't this foreign interference what has happened in Lebanon -- following the departure of the Palestinians and the Syrians -- so that political and military power prevails in the area?

[Answer] Undoubtedly Egypt is linked to the security of the area in which it is situated. It is also linked to the security of the Gulf. The security of the Gulf is linked to the security of the area as a whole. It affects the stability of the area. Any imbalance in stability will expose the whole area -- including Egypt -- to hazards and upheavals. Egypt's role and responsibility to the security of the area and its link to the security of the Gulf is clear in this regard. When we talk about the security of the Gulf -- in which Saudi Arabia is the core -- we must then take into consideration the need for a continuous flow of oil from the fields to the West and the industrial countries and ensure that oilfields and oil routes are not subjected to any threats or dangers. Based on that, Egypt is interested in security of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. The Iraqi-Iranian war -- with all its ramifications and intricate developments -- threatens in the first place the security and stability of the Gulf, in addition to the oilfields themselves. The latest developments of this war shows that Iran has become a threat to the security of the Gulf, and Khomeyni is anxious to export revolution to the Gulf countries including Saudi Arabia.

[Question] If we consider many scenarios of the possible results of this war after the elapse of 2 years, what conclusions could we reach?

[Answer] In the event that the war ends in favor of Iran, then the ghost of Khomeyni will hover over Iraq and the Gulf and this will consequently lead to a direct threat to the Gulf countries and their security. If the war of attrition continues, the situation will exhaust the energies and the oil resources of both of these countries. Evidence of this is already apparent in the decline in the production of Iranian oil, which has been caused by continuous expenditures for weapons and other military-related items. This has been in the interest of other foreign powers which play a role without being seen. It could be that the arms-producing countries benefit from this and thus the wealth of the area is wasted in an area that brings no benefits but achieves the unveiled goals of foreign powers.

[Question] It has been repeatedly said recently that there is an inclination to normalize Egyptian-Soviet relations. Do the Soviet moves in Libya, in the Horn of Africa and in the Gulf have an affect on the course of the Egyptian-Soviet relations?

[Answer] I would like to stress that there is no hostility between us and the Soviet Union. But its moves in Africa, in the Arab area and around it constitute undoubtedly a threat to the Egyptian national interests. Let us ask: Why was the Soviet Union pushing for an accord between Libya, Ethiopia and Aden, the axis that extends around the oilfields? Against whom and in whose interest is it? Certainly this is not against the United States because it does not exist in the area .... If this were the goal, then why doesn't the Soviet Union fight the United States in the Indian Ocean or the Pacific Ocean and leave the Middle East alone? We live in a region that is surrounded by circles of dispute, so we have to be vigilant, to be alert and to try to quell disputes, and to put out the fires that burn in the Gulf and Lebanon.

HUSAYN INTERVIEWED ON GULF WAR, RELATIONS WITH SYRIA

JN101640 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1107 GMT 10 Sep 82

["Text" of press statement and interview given by President Saddam Husayn to chief editors of Kuwaiti papers in Fes on Wednesday, 8 September -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Leader President Saddam Husayn has said that the success of any Arab summit is measured by the circumstances in which it is held. In an interview with the chief editors of Kuwaiti papers, the president explained: True, deeper bilateral or trilateral differences tend to minimize the success of the summit, but any meeting which is marked by some degree of closer understanding of fraternal relations is a success in itself. It is better than not meeting at all.

The president also dealt with the subject of the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Iraqi decision to strike at any oil tankers entering the exclusive military operations zone around Khark Island. The president also touched on the subject of Iraqi-Syrian relations and the Syrian Government's position on the Iraq-Iran war. Furthermore, the president discussed the Turkish and Algerian mediation efforts to end the war. The following is text of the president's statement:

The President: We must not measure the success of any conference by the resolutions approved by it. Some resolutions will surely be approved by all, while others will, at least, not be rejected. This is the mechanism of any Arab summit conference. Therefore, the important thing is not to adopt resolutions which will gain everyone's enthusiastic support, or which will not be opposed by anyone, but to instill in the conscience and mind of the Arab the idea of mutual understanding and interaction based on good will to utilize Arab resources in the service of the Arab nation.

We believe that the success of any summit must be measured by the circumstances in which it is held and by the possibilities of serious interaction based on prior good will. True, deeper bilateral or trilateral differences tend to minimize the success of the summit, but any meeting which is marked by some degree of closer understanding of fraternal relations is a success in itself. At any rate, it is better than not meeting at all.

As to why Arab resolutions are affected by certain personal factors, including bilateral differences between certain countries, this is because, we, as Arabs, have not yet developed our personality to the point where it is not affected by personal factors, especially when we are striving to achieve a long-term strategic objective. Thus, bilateral differences affect our crucial issues.

Let us give an example. If Iraq is in disagreement with Syria dnt the Syrian Army carries out a major successful operation against Israel, for instance, should Iraq refrain from praising the Syrian Army due to the existence of differences between Iraq and Syria, despite our knowledge that these are not personal differences? This is impermissible. After all, the Syrian Army is an Arab army. We must commend its action if it indeed deserves commendation. Why should we not commend the Syrian Army, even if we differed with Hafiz al-Asad and even if we are displeased with a major aspect of his policy? We must commend every deserving action. In this respect, we find that the Arab attitude is incorrect.

Journalist: Mr. President, it has been learned that during last night's summit session, Yasir 'Arafat proposed that King Hassan arrange a private meeting between you, President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn to settle your differences in the interest of the nation, which you all seek to serve. How true is this? And, what do you say to this proposal?

The President: I will not answer the question directly so as not to seem to be revealing information on the closed sessions of the summit. We do not like this method. But let us suppose that you are proposing that Saddam Husayn, Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn meet to clear the air so as to reduce these differences, which are harmful to the nation. My answer to you is this: As far as we are concerned, there is nothing personal between us. There is no personal business or interest on which we differ with President Hafiz. Our differences with President Hafiz are not based on direct personal interests, but on the policies of the two states; the one headed by President Hafiz al-Asad and the one headed by Saddam Husayn. As far as Jordan is concerned, I have no right to speak on its behalf. Jordan has its king.

Furthermore, we do not believe in settling differences by shaking each other's hands and embracing. When there is a major problem between two states, the one seeking reconciliation [sulh] should not consider shaking hands as a state of truce [sulh]. This is only one manifestation of it. We must first investigate the causes of the problem and clearly specify the points on which we differ and then agree on the solution. Once we have agreed on the new bases for relations, we must make sure that the old differences do not constitute a threat to the new relations, despite our knowledge that none of us can wipe out or cancel history. History is not canceled by a presidential decision or a royal decree.

Therefore, we do not believe that we can resolve differences by Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad shaking hands or embracing one another. No, differences are resolved when they are discussed in the open and when there is good will to tackle them on the basis of serving the nation and eliminating any conflict between personal interests and Arab national interests.

In light of this introduction and these principles, we do not reject any effort to arrange a meeting with Hafiz al-Asad to discuss our differences as two states, provided that there is someone to witness or judge our discussions.

Journalist: What is your opinion of the U.S. proposal to resolve the Palestine question? Do you have any counterproposal?

The President: You have been following this subject for a long time. I also believe that Kuwaiti journalists are most well-informed on Iraq and its position on this subject. Your understanding of our position is not just because of Kuwait's geographical proximity to Iraq, or of any identity in viewpoints. Anyhow, the important thing is that you understand Iraq's mentality; how it thinks and on what it bases its thinking. There has been no basic change in the party's principles on this subject.

You understand Iraq's thinking best. Therefore, I would like you to go back to the ideological and historical background of Iraq's understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The conflict between Israel and the Arab nation is a cultural and historical one which has been going on for many years. The Arab nation understands that the conflict in the Israeli mind is not just based on seizing this or that area of Arab territory, but also on enslaving the Arab nation by interfering in its internal affairs, turning it into a market for Israeli goods and directly influencing its human and economic resources. Therefore, Israel seeks to influence the Arab nation's culture, present and future.

On the basis of this understanding, the Arabs must not ignore any move which will further expose Israel's aggressive and evil intentions and expansionism before the public. On the contrary, they must do all they can for it. But at the same time, they must not delude themselves under any circumstances that the present situation will be better than the previous one. Furthermore, these circumstances must not prevent the Arabs from remaining cautious and alert to Israeli planning. What the United States is talking about and what Israel wants are far from the solution.

This is why the historic and principled framework of our view of the Arab-Israeli conflict has not changed. This is confirmed not only by our sound judgment, but also by the aggressive military and political behavior of Israel, which has missed no opportunity to confirm this behavior in an odious and racist manner. Israel is forcing the Arabs to continue to think in this way by its aggressive and expansionist mentality and by its behavior on the basis of this mentality. The Arabs cannot, under any circumstances and regardless of the degree of flexibility they might show on this issue, allow Israel to turn them into followers, which is Israel's strategic aim.

Any progress in the thinking of any foreigner, whether American or non-American, toward Arab rights and a better understanding of the aggressive and expansionist nature of Zionist policy must be dealt with by the Arabs in a manner which does not make them forget how they must think.

Iraq is not in a position to propose any plan to the Arabs. But any plan, which conforms to the new situation without affecting Arab awareness of the nature of the conflict and their alertness and preparedness, must not be met with rigidity or negative reactions. But the basis for our principled stand on the subject of the Arab-Zionist conflict will remain unchanged.

Journalist: I have two questions: One deals with the Fes summit and the other with the Iraq-Iran war. The first question is: In the first closed session during the open dialogue between Your Excellency and Al-Asad, you referred to Syria without mentioning its name, and at 0230, you referred to Syria by name. Later at about 0300, you referred to Al-Asad as Brother Hafiz, and Al-Asad answered by referring to you as Brother Saddam. Does this mean that the thaw has started? The second question is: The Iraqi Air Force is bombing Khark Island and any ships approaching that island. Could the Persian enemy undertake a reckless action by invading Kuwaiti or Saudi ports which are Iraq's outlet or flank now and at all times? Do you think that this entails some danger to the Gulf states?

The President: I will answer the first question. The session was a secret one. Therefore, I will not talk about what went on in the session as long as it was a secret session and I was one of the participants. It is not proper for me to talk about what went on in the secret session. But, in commenting on the dialogue between me and Hafiz, I would like to say: If I have indeed used this method of speech by saying President Hafiz, or Brother President Hafiz, or Brother Hafiz, this does not signify a change in my attitude toward President Hafiz. It only signifies the formality used in addressing heads of state. I must say President Hafiz. When I say Brother Hafiz, I am referring to him as an Arab brother. It does not signify any political or psychological change.

With regard to the second question, in the history of wars there are certain rules on specifying targets in enemy territory, waters or airspace. The communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command has specified areas in Iranian waters that will be target of our attacks. We do not bomb Iranian ships just anywhere in the Gulf. We only bomb those in an exclusive zone near Khark Island. Therefore, there is no legal justification for Iran to attack the Gulf states, claiming that they are in a state of war. Iraq is not attacking Iran from Kuwaiti, Saudi or Bahraini territory, but from open airspace.

If Iran wants to commit a reckless action, it can do so at any time. But it will have no justification to link it to Iraqi attacks.

Journalist: Does the solution of the Iraqi-Syrian dispute require some concessions from both sides?

The President: As far as we are concerned, we are ready to return what we have taken from Syria.

If the fault is ours, we are ready to exercise self-criticism and remove any adverse effects. This is how we see mutual understanding. By the same token, when we tell the Syrian side you were very wrong in doing this or that and that you must desist, then it must desist so past experiences will not be a burden on the nation.

Journalist: The Syrians say that in 1976 Iraq rerouted the oil flow from Syria to Turkey.

The President: Really? The oil flow was not rerouted to Turkey, but to the Gulf. In 1972, we nationalized the oil. After the nationalization, they said: Your oil will not pass until you double the royalties. We reluctantly agreed so the nationalization would not fail. The agreement expired and we began to negotiate its renewal on bases agreeable to both sides. But we did not reach any agreement with Syria.

Naturally, we could not pump our oil through the pipeline transiting Syria due to lack of agreement. Therefore, we pumped our oil through the pipeline which we had to build due to the bitter experiences of the 1972 agreement. We were not stupid. Once bitten, twice shy. We built a pipeline linking the northern oilfields to the south. Thus, we pumped our oil to the Gulf.

In 1979, we reached an agreement and the oil began to flow through Syria. In 1981, the agreement expired and it was renewed. The oil continued to flow. The Syrians also [words indistinct] Lebanon. They enforced an increase in royalties because of war conditions and we agreed to them. Syria then violated the agreement by suspending the oil flow. We did not violate the agreement in 1976, but Syria violated the agreement in 1982 while we were at war. This has been the Syrian regime's behavior all along.

Journalist: I have two questions on the Iraq-Iran war. First, how far has the Algerian and Turkish mediation reached? Second, are those countries that have been giving you material and military support in the past still doing so, or have they reduced such support for financial reasons?

The President: Regarding the first question on Turkish and Algerian mediation, Turkish mediation has stopped and Algerian mediation is still continuing. Regarding the second part of the question, I do not want to answer it, because it concerns us as Arabs.

Journalist: A reconciliation must have taken place between Iraq and Syria at the summit. Can you tell us what the Syrians' response was concerning their relationship with Iran?

The President: I will not answer a question connected with the summit. Syrian support for Iran is well known. They are with Iran through thick and thin.

Journalist: Is Libya still maintaining its position?

The President: Frankly, Libya does not have a policy, let alone a position.

Journalist: What is Egypt's position on the Iranian aggression against Iraq?

The President: President Mubarak has declared in his own words and through his representatives that as an Arab he cannot but side with Iraq. But Egypt's behavior is based on its current policy that the war must stop, that the issue must be resolved through negotiations and that Iran must respond to the peace efforts, which Iraq has always accepted and responded to.

One of the journalists asked a question on the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait border and its relation to Arab unity.

The President: The Iraqis are now of the opinion that Arab unity can only take place after a clear demarcation of borders between all countries. We further believe that Arab unity must not take place through the elimination of the local and national characteristics of any Arab country. If the people in the PDRY and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad wish to establish unity with Iraq today on the basis of dissolving the Iraqi and Yemeni personalities, I, Saddam Husayn, will personally object to such unity. I will say: Let the two personalities coexist with one another.

The question of linking unity to the removal of boundaries is no longer acceptable to present Arab mentality. It could have been acceptable 10 or 20 years ago. We have to take into consideration the change which the Arab mind and psyche have undergone. We must see the world as it is. Any Arab would have wished to see the Arab nation as one state with Kuwait as its leader for example. But these are sheer dreams. The Arab reality is that the Arabs are now 22 states, and we have to behave accordingly. Therefore, unity must not be imposed, but must be achieved through common fraternal opinion. Unity must give strength to its partners, not cancel their national identity.

The fact that the Iraq-Kuwait border has not been finally demarcated so far must not worry you, because the matter is connected with our view of unity. God willing, everything will be all right. This question must not disturb you, because what is more important is buidling bilateral confidence which is what is taking place in an excellent manner. What is equally important is mutual understanding between the leaders of both countries which already exists. There must not be conflict on basics, and this also exists. There must not be conflict in mutual understanding of the dangers threatening the nation, and this also exists.

What goes on in our minds now is how can our government enable Iraq to Kuwait when it is in danger. Certain geographical facts, and certain technical issues in the interest of both countries are now occupying our thinking. At any rate, this situation will be agreed on in the future. It might be discussed while the state of war still exists, but it might embarrass our Kuwaiti brothers more than Iraq.

RAMADAN COMFERS WITH ROMANIAN, SRI LANKAN ENVOYS

JN131352 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, today received a written message from Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The message, which deals with bilateral relations, was forwarded to Ramadan by the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad.

The RCC member asked the Romanian ambassador to convey his greetings and thanks to Dascalescu for his constant concern in developing Iraqi-Romanian relations in the service of the two friendly countries. They discussed the means to deepen and promote the various aspects of joint cooperation. They reviewed the progress made so far with regard to the implementation of the agreements concluded between the two countries.

The first deputy prime minister also met with new Sri Lankan ambassador in Baghdad B.M.B. Fernando. They reviewed the good bilateral relations and the means to develop them in the service of the Iraqi and Sri Lankan peoples.

Fernando asserted his country's eagerness to strengthen bilateral relations of cooperation, stressing the importance of the meetings between the two countries' officials.

JETS DESTROY TWO IRANIAN 'NAVAL TARGETS' 13 SEP

JN130757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi fighter planes have accurately and effectively hit and destroyed two large Iranian naval targets in the Arab Gulf.

In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said that at 0933 [0533 GMT] today a formation of Iraqi fighter planes attacked the two naval targets at the entrance of Khowr-e Musa. The two targets, he added, were observed ablaze.

The spokesman stressed that all Iraqi fighter planes returned safely to base after successfully accomplishing their mission.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 837

JN101555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi Armed Forces destroyed three Iranian vehicles in the northern and central sectors and one hardware stockpile east of Basra. This was stated in a military communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command this evening. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 837 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today with the following results.

1. One vehicle was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.
2. Two vehicles were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.
3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 September 1982

Communique No 838

JN111538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) -- An Iraqi military communique issued here this evening said Iraqi forces killed nine Iranians in the operational sectors during the past 24 hours. It added that Iraqi forces also destroyed two enemy guns, one observation post, one vehicle and one infantry position. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 838 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqi forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. The results are as follows:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our forces opened fire on it, killing four and destroying two guns.
2. Five were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.
3. One vehicle was destroyed opposite our positions in the Ash-Shib area.
4. One infantry position was destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1982

Communique No 839

JN121555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) -- An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique said this evening that Iraqi forces have destroyed an enemy hardware stockpile east of Basra. The communique added that Iranian forces shelled Basra and Khanaqin today, causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 839 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is the outcome of our armed forces' military activities last night and today:

1. One hardware stockpile was destroyed east of Basra.
2. The Iranian regime shelled Basra and Khanaqin today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 September 1982

Communique No 840

JN131555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) -- An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique issued this evening said that Iraqi Armed Forces destroyed an enemy infantry position and one vehicle, killing all the vehicle's occupants, in the northern operational sector.

The communique added that the Iranian enemy shelled the village of Quraytu, causing some damage. The following is the text of Communique No 840 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces continued their military activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

1. One infantry position and one vehicle were destroyed in the northern operational sector. All the vehicle's occupants were killed.
2. The arrogant Iranian enemy shelled the village of Quraytu today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 September 1982

BAGHDAD VOP COMMENTS ON FES SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN111932 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What was announced about the results of the recent Arab summit in Fes on the Arab-Zionist conflict is undoubtedly a step forward in the long journey to restore Palestinian Arab rights particularly since this stand [as heard] came within complicated international and regional circumstances and after the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the so-called U.S. plan to resolve the Palestinian question.

Many will talk about the Arab summit resolution. Some will welcome it and others will speak against it. However, what concerns us -- the sons of Palestine and the Arab nation -- is that we must at no time and under no circumstances whatsoever forget the real reasons and dimensions of our conflict with the enemy -- a conflict that is dozens of years old.

In an interview with Kuwaiti journalists in Fes, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said that the conflict between Israel and the Arab nation is a cultural and historical one which will continue for years and years. The president added that any state of affairs which improves the nation's position should not make us forget that the conflict in the Zionist mind is not just based on seizing this or that area of Arab territory, but also on enslaving the Arab nation by interfering in its internal affairs, turning it into a market for Israeli goods and directly influencing its human and economic resources. The Arab nation is well aware of the enemy's intentions and aims. Consequently, we, the Arab masses, must not be deceived by any circumstances under the pretext that the present situation is better than the previous one. Furthermore, these circumstances must not prevent us from remaining cautious and alert to hostile plans. What the United States is talking about and what Israel wants are far from the solution.

Therefore, what we want will inevitably be achieved through further steadfastness, adherence to rights and unlimited readiness to give and sacrifice.

KING HUSAYN COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

LD132158 London BBC Television Network in English 1910 GMT 13 Sep 82

[King Husayn interview by BBC correspondent Tom Mangold, in the framework of the weekly "Panorama" program; in the Canary Islands; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Majesty, you have said that the Fes summit was a major milestone in the annals of the Arab world. What did you mean by that?

[Answer] Well, at a very critical moment in the history of the entire area an Arab consensus has been achieved on what should be the foundations for the establishment of a just and durable peace we have sought for so long. This, I believe, is a very important development. I believe it is a very dramatic step, a very very important step. That, obviously, does not mean that we have peace in the area but it is certainly the foundation, in my view, toward the establishment of a just and durable peace.

[Question] Your Majesty, do you consider that the Fes summit has now, at last, mandated you to join the peace process directly and handle the problems of the West Bank?

[Answer] No, that has not been the case as far as the Fes summit is concerned and the Rabat summit decisions still hold. Our role in Jordan will be one of support to the Palestinians in seeking their rights on their legitimate soil, in other words, the West Bank and Gaza. I am going to play a very very active part in helping, pushing forth every possible attempt for the establishment of a just and durable peace. But, beyond that, there are limitations which I recognize and which I hope the world recognizes them.

[Question] Is there now a rapprochement between yourself and the Palestine Liberation Organization?

[Answer] There has been a dialogue that has been ongoing for a number of years. I believe the time is coming soon when we can jointly define the framework for our future relations -- Palestine and Jordan -- so that at an appropriate moment this could be presented to Jordanians and Palestinians in the form of a referendum for them to express their views on that and to overcome this particular problem, which is not a problem really because the ties, in any event, are very very strong between both peoples and we are members of one family.

[Question] But you do not use the word rapprochement in that answer and it is clearly not a word you wish to use yet.

[Answer] Well, we are in contact. I do not believe that there are any problems between us. There may be differences of views and opinions and sometimes even positions. This is inevitable.

[Question] What kind of association, Sir, would you like to see between the West Bank and Jordan?

[Answer] I believe that what will finally emerge is some form of a plan for federation -- Palestine and Jordan -- that Jordanians and Palestinians will have to either accept or reject.

[Question] Would you expect in a federation, for example, Palestinians to run their own ministries of defense and foreign affairs?

[Answer] It is premature at this stage to tell whether this will actually happen. Usually, in such links that could come to exist between Jordan and Palestine in the future, defense and foreign policy is usually a central governmental responsibility, and, in any event, whatever is agreed upon in terms of the solution that is to come will be honored by all who are signatories to the peace that must come inevitably.

[Question] Now, Your Majesty, the Israelis have alleged that even if your were to agree to some kind of condominium or association between the West Bank and Jordan, that there would, and here I quote: be nothing to prevent King Husayn from inviting his new-found friend Yasir 'Arafat to come to Nabulus and hand the rule over to him. Is that a fair allegation?

[Answer] It is not a fair point and it is not legitimate or correct because what I am speaking about is a framework that will be presented to people. People will decide whether they accept this framework of not. The PLO, in any event, is a transition. Once Palestine is recovered and Palestinian rights are recovered on Palestinian soil I am sure that the term PLO will cease to exist and the Palestinians will present themselves to the world in a different way. PLO is a liberation organization; it is a process toward the achievement of peace. It is not something that is going to remain with us forever; nor am I for that matter.

[Question] In that event, Sir, would the Palestinians be absorbed in Jordan or would Jordan be absorbed in the Palestinians?

[Answer] I believe there will be two separate entities, linked together, Palestine and Jordan, through a federation.

[Question] What is your answer to General Sharon's repeated assertion that Jordan is really the true Palestine?

[Answer] I believe it is utter nonsense. Jordan is not a vacant lot; it has never been a vacant lot and Palestine, in terms of Palestinian rights, in terms of land, is, as a result of all that has happened now, defined in the West Bank and Gaza, the territories occupied since June 1967.

[Question] Why have the borders of the proposed Palestinian state not been defined at Fes and surely this can only add fuel to Israel's fears that, in the long term, the Arabs want to dismantle the Zionist state.

[Answer] We are talking of the West Bank and Gaza. We are talking of the territories occupied in June of 1967, and, obviously, Jerusalem, Arab Jerusalem.

[Question] And that is the definition of the border.

[Answer] This is the impression I have, and I have just come back from Fes.

[Question] Is there any question, Sir, of any compromise by you on the status of east Jerusalem?

[Answer] No, that is a dear and as important to Muslims and Christians and Palestinians and Arabs as it is to people of the Jewish faith, and Arab sovereignty must return to the Arab part of the city of Jerusalem; but in a context of peace Jerusalem must come to mean peace between all believers in the three monotheistic religions.

[Quesiton] No question of any compromise on the status of east Jerusalem?

[Answer] No question of any compromise.

[Question] You have said that Israel's existence is no longer in question. Am I right?

[Answer] Yes, I have.

[Question] Do you now, post-Fes, recognize Israel's right to exist?

[Answer] I have recognized Israel since I helped in formulating Security Council Resolution 242 and accepted it.

[Question] But you do not recognize the State of Israel.

[Answer] If we are talking about diplomatic relations and normal relations, it is premature at this stage to speak of that but, obviously, at the end of the line, when we establish peace one visualizes normal relations existing between all in the area.

[Question] So you envisage, at the end of the negotiations, recognition of the State of Israel.

[Answer] I believe that this is inevitable.

[Question] You said that it was a little premature at the moment, but couldn't I put it to you that nonrecognition of Israel, after 34 years of the existence of the state and after several wars, is an increasing absurdity on the Arab part.

[Answer] It was probably equally absurd for the major part of the world not to have recognized the Republic of China for a very long period of time.

[Question] So you take my point, you would agree with that, would you?

[Answer] If that was absurd then this is absurd.

[Question] Are you encouraged by the Israeli Labor Party's positive response to the Reagan plan?

[Answer] I am encouraged by any sign that suggests that people in Israel are concerned as far as the future goes, that without a just and durable peace, disaster will overtake us all in the area.

[Question] Do you believe that there can be serious negotiations with Israel under the present government and in its present mood?

[Answer] Not at the moment and certainly not with Israel as Israel stands now.

[Question] Your Majesty, do you believe there can ever be a realistic compromise between the Reagan plan for association between the West Bank and Jordan, i.e. No Palestinian state, and the Fes summit plan for a truly independent Palestinian state run by the PLO?

[Answer] The Fes summit plan of eight points are a lot of hard work over many many months. They represent the minimal and maximal Arab position. On the other hand, the Reagan plan is something new that we hope we will be able to address in the time ahead through contacts with our friends in the United States. I believe it to be the most courageous stand taken by an American administration ever since 1956. I believe it to be a very constructive and a very positive move and I would certainly like to see it continue and evolve.

[Question] Your Majesty, how would you answer those critics who say that you are simply too cautious a politician and that you have tended to sit on the fence ever since 1967?

[Answer] This is totally untrue. I have been committed to the cause of a just and durable peace. I have done everything possible for that. I have tried to explore every possibility. I have tried to encourage progress toward that objective. I could never sit on the fence. What is at stake is not myself. What is at stake is the future of people to come and I take that very very seriously, I have always done.

AD-DUSTUR ON ISRAELI REJECTION OF PEACE PLANS

JN131119 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 13 Sep 82 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Back to the Beginning"]

[Text] Israel has rejected President Reagan's initiative and the Israeli Government and Knesset consider it a U.S. attempt to partition the so-called land of Israel. Following the emergence of the Fes summit resolutions, Israel has totally rejected them and said that unlike the U.S. initiative, which it considers to be aimed at partitioning Israel, these resolutions are an Arab attempt to destroy Israel.

Faced with the U.S. and Arab calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and faced with the Israeli rejection of these calls, we can say that all the proposed initiatives, exerted efforts and issued resoltuions are only turning in a vicious circle. This is because they all call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, which Israel rejects considering them attempts to sieze Israeli land. This means that it is back to the beginning for all these initiatives, efforts and resolutions which aim at realizing a settlement and establishing a just peace.

The U.S. administration has recognized through President Reagan's initiative that territory is occupied and it should be withdrawn from and that there are homeless people who must return to their land and exercise their rights. This recognition regarding the occupation of land and the need to withdraw from it as stipulated by Resolution 242 had been previously established because Washington still considers it as a background for its political moves.

The Arabs have always considered the withdrawal from the occupied territories as the first and foremost step in the search for a settlement and peace. In return, Israel, particularly since the Likud assumed power, and by refusing to talk about or negotiate a withdrawal refuses to recognize the Arabism of the occupied territories. If this is Israeli strategy one wonders: Why are initiatives proposed, efforts exerted and resolutions issued on a subject which Israel considers unnegotiable?

The responsibility of the United States at this stage must be confined to convincing Israel that the land it occupied does not belong to it. If Israel accepts this fact then the path toward peace will be feasible because negotiations will deal with the means of establishing a just peace and the necessary concessions by the disputing sides which are issues that can be solved. However, if Israel continues to reject the Arabism of the occupied territories then any talk of a settlement or peace is like writing on water.

We must wait and see if the U.S. administration succeeds in convincing Israel of a fact that is only denied by Israeli extremism but which the international community and those concerned, including Washington, find acceptable.

WALID JUNBLATT ARRIVES IN AMMAN 12 SEPTEMBER

JN131530 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Sep 82 p 20

[Text] Amman, AR-RA'Y -- Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Council of the Lebanese National Movement, arrived in Amman yesterday. Junblatt said his visit to Jordan is private and he will stay here for about 2 weeks.

AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON ARMY, ISRAELI RAIDS

NC131236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has emphasized that the state will carry out its duty on the spot without any partners. He said: There were no raids in Ras an-Nab'. What happened involved positions which opened fire on the army. The army must be respected and no one must attack or harm it. The army will act according to its regulations; it will strike with a fist of iron anyone who attacks it. This does not require any directions from anybody; it is an implementation of the law. Everybody must realize that the army is an army. It is impermissible that it [the army] should be unacceptable from now on in as much as we have hosted a number of the world's armies and accepted them. Why then reject our army?

The prime minister answered a question today on the developments in Al-Biqa' and on the situation in Beirut. Prime Minister al-Wazzan described the Israeli air raids as an aggressive action that has no connection with the plan pertaining to Beirut. He said: Israel is committing aggression in all areas. The plan drawn up in Beirut aims at getting rid of the Israeli occupation.

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES SYRIAN, ISRAELI WITHDRAWALS

NC131919 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Report on a statement by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at the Republican Palace in B'abda on 13 September -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Upon leaving the Republican Palace today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced that the security plan for east Beirut will be implemented on Wednesday morning and that the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge will be opened the same day. He also said the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon is a matter to be resolved through contacts between the two countries while the Israeli withdrawal is another topic.

On the transgressions, Al-Wazzan said: "What happened yesterday, especially in the Ras an-Nab' area, is very regrettable. I emphasize that we will not be lenient -- and I don't accept any leniency -- toward anything that might harm the army, because this army is the only bastion that has remained and which must remain so we can defend the law and legitimacy. Overall, matters are proceeding toward complete stability. This encouraged me during the meeting, which has just ended with the director of the internal security forces, to announce that within the next 48 hours, we will see that what has been applied in the western area will be similarly applied in the eastern area, so that east and west Beirut will be reunited."

Asked if the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge will be open to traffic on Wednesday, he said: "God willing, this step will also be achieved on Wednesday, especially after we have held all the necessary contacts in this connection. We are all yearning [for this step]. When I say we are all yearning, I also mean His Excellency President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, who has encouraged this step."

On the continuing Syrian-Israeli military confrontation, Al-Wazzan said: "We are constantly paying the price for these confrontations taking place on our Lebanese soil. We are now awaiting the return of the U.S. team to continue all the talks on the conclusion of the step regarding the withdrawals from Beirut in a complete way and in the manner agreed upon so we can then start the phase including Al-Biqa' and the north. Perhaps this will help put an end to this inadmissible Israeli pressure."

Concerning the departure of [Arab Deterrent Forces commander] Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib to Damascus, Al-Wazzan explained: "I am not aware that Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib has said something new in this connection recently. What I know is that the contacts regarding the Syrian withdrawal is a matter that has to be resolved through an agreement between the Lebanese and Syrian Governments. This is because -- when concluding the arrangements for this withdrawal -- we want to place the Syrian withdrawal in a completely different perspective than the Israeli withdrawal. Lebanon's interest lies first in the departure of the Israelis following this invasion. The departure must be without conditions."

SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN DISCUSS FES SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

NC131844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] At 1315 today, President Ilyas Sarkis chaired a meeting attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus did not attend because he is indisposed. The discussions during the meeting dealt with all the new developments both in the Al-Biqa' area and in Beirut. An assessment was also made of the resolutions adopted by the Fes Arab summit conference in light of Minister Abu Khatir's briefing on the nature of the talks and meetings he held in Fes on the Lebanese working paper.

After the 1-hour meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with Staff Maj Gen Ahmad al-Haj, director general of internal security forces, for 15 minutes. The prime minister acquainted himself with the arrangements made for the application of the security plan in the eastern area of the capital on Wednesday.

BUTRUS COMMENTS ON FES RESOLUTIONS, LEBANON

NC112028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The Fes summit conference resolutions continued to be the senior officials' focal point of interest today.

President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting at noon today with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and with Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus. Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir, who has headed Lebanon's delegation to the Fes summit conference, was scheduled to attend the meeting. However, Minister Abu Khatir's return was delayed until this afternoon.

The meeting reviewed the conference's proceedings and results, some of which are connected with Lebanon. After the meeting, Minister Butrus described the resolutions that the conference has passed concerning Lebanon as disappointing for Lebanon. In a television panel discussion, Minister Butrus has said:

[Begin recording] The Fes conference was disappointing in connection with the subject of Lebanon and with the Lebanese working paper. This is not the first time that Lebanon's hopes have been dashed at Arab conferences. I regret to say that for the third, fourth or fifth successive time, the conference did not attach the importance to the Lebanese working paper that it deserves, and the conference has evaded confronting the matters that must be faced at this very critical juncture of the Lebanese tragedy.

The Lebanese working paper stems from a specific and clear-cut standpoint: that it is imperative that the UN Security Council resolutions -- the resolutions that call for Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory and for Israel to end its occupation of Lebanon -- be implemented.

In our opinion -- and if we want to practice politics in a realistic and frank spirit -- this requires that the other non-Lebanese forces present on Lebanese territory withdraw (word indistinct), that a final end be put to any Palestinian armed action either from or in Lebanon and that the Palestinian armed forces which are still in Lebanon withdraw. The reason is that there is no longer any justification for their presence as long as the need for armed action from Lebanon no longer exists. Furthermore, an end must be put to the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces, consequently the ADF should withdraw from Lebanon.

I repeat, these considerations are dictated by Lebanon's interest and by specific circumstances and given facts -- headed by the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

What was the result? The result was that in Fes, the PLO evoked the Cairo agreements as an excuse. These agreements had become null and void quite some time ago. The PLO demanded that a new agreement be concluded with Lebanon. Everyone knows that, as far as we are concerned, this is out of the question. The reason is that this government [word indistinct] and any further government will not consider concluding any agreement with the PLO concerning the status of Palestinian military activity -- regardless of its source -- in Lebanese territory. This matter belongs to the past and it is inadmissible for us to go back to it.

When the Lebanese delegation rejected these proposals, and when [word indistinct] the Lebanese working paper, the conference completely neglected the provisions of the Lebanese working paper dealing with this matter, as if no demand had been made concerning these matters. Therefore, the summit conference neglected and discounted this working paper in its entirety. This is an extremely regrettable matter.

The idea occurred to some of us, because [word indistinct] particularly myself, I did not expect many positive results to be produced by this conference. However, had we not gone to the Fes conference, they would have said: Lebanon has allowed an opportunity to slip from its hands. Had Lebanon come to Fes, Lebanon would have gained its quest.

We went to Fes. The Lebanese delegation exerted commendable efforts. It exerted selfless efforts, particularly Minister Abu Khatir, whom I am pleased to thank publicly for the efforts which he has exerted to this end.

Regrettably, the result was negative. This is what concerns the Palestinian issue. The Lebanese working paper contains another provision on the ADF. They agreed to terminate the ADF mandate. They admitted that indeed this matter concerns Lebanon -- and Lebanon had announced the end of the ADF mandate and had made a relevant decision. However, when they spoke of the way the ADF was to withdraw, they used a somewhat ambiguous term which could have possibly meant that other forces should withdraw before the ADF withdraws, and that the ADF might withdraw after the other forces.

Our position was extremely clear -- and, I believe, it was a sound one. We did not lay down any succession of withdrawals, and in our papers we left this matter open. We left it up to the administrative authority which would be able -- through the negotiations which it would hold with all the parties concerned with the withdrawal from Lebanon -- to specify the method of withdrawal. Perhaps this authority might say that one force and another should withdraw simultaneously, or some other such thing.

However, it is not within our power to commit ourselves to what could be interpreted as a stipulation that one group should withdraw before the other.

The reason is that such a stipulation would clash with the negotiations that will be held in Lebanon and would impede them while keeping things unchanged. In other words, the occupation of Lebanon will continue. Therefore, we objected to the phrase saying: in light of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. We had demanded that other terms be used. For example, it could have been said: In the atmosphere of the measures connected with the Israeli withdrawl from Lebanon. Such a term is more flexible and cannot be construed as meaning that one side should be the first to withdraw. This was the second matter about which Lebanon expressed reservations. [end recording]

Minister Butrus said: There is another idea in the Lebanese working paper which has not figured among the resolutions that have been passed and the conference completely neglected this idea. It is the need for the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese security forces to be deployed throughout Lebanese territory and the need for the state to recover its authority and sovereignty over Lebanon thanks to and through its forces. They have also neglected this clause.

The above topics concerned the question of Lebanon. Furthermore, the Lebanese might sense that they are always condemned to be wronged and to be the losers in their dealings with the brother Arabs. Such is the nature of the acts of discrimination against Lebanon. If we talk to the Arabs in a bilateral manner, we do not feel we have done anything. However, when the matter is put to the vote at a conference, we see them refraining from taking action in accordance with their convictions. Personally, I am fully convinced that, deep in their hearts, they admit that Lebanon's demands are just and that failure to respond to them does not facilitate things -- not for Lebanon, not for the area, not for the PLO, not for the Palestinian issue, not for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, not for Lebanon's unity and not for Lebanon's future relations with the Arab world. This stance equally compromises the Arabs, the Palestinian clause and Lebanon. I hope that an occasion will present itself in the future for the Arabs to compensate Lebanon for their recent negative stand.

Minister Butrus was asked: Therefore, in light of all you have said, these matters now require further clarification through bilateral contacts -- for example, with Damascus -- and they require holding a frank dialogue to clarify the issue of the presence of the ADF -- that is, the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

He answered: The dialogue with Damascus is imperative and inevitable, irrespective of what kind of resolutions are passed by the summit conference, and regardless of whether the Lebanese working paper is endorsed verbatim or whether some amendments are made in it concerning the ADF -- as has already happened. When it comes to all these possibilities, it is inevitable to initiate a dialogue with Damascus and to hold indirect negotiations with quarters other than Damascus in order to determine in which direction we are heading.

He was asked: Don't you believe that these developments will reflect on the timetable that you have laid down with U.S. envoy Habib, or will delay implementation of the other phases of this timetable?

He answered: The timetables of which you speak have not yet been finalized. Up to this moment, they do not even contain time frames. Therefore, we hope to prevent this situation from reflecting negatively on the timetable that should be worked out. The phases of implementation of this timetable should be completed. The matter would have been easier had they approved the Lebanese working paper in Fes. However, this state of affairs should not deter us from the need to continue to exert efforts, to search [for solutions], to hold talks and to establish contacts in several domains.

Minister Butrus was asked: Concerning the Palestinians, you have said that the Resistance demanded the Cairo agreement be resurrected, or that a new agreement be entered. Does this matter have anything to do with the presence of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon?

He answered: I am in no position to give an accurate answer in this regard. However, in my opinion this matter could have been clarified through negotiations. However, so far as it is a principle, it is disagreeable to us. It is out of the question for us to conclude a new agreement, whether it is connected with civilians or with others.

The expatriates affairs minister was asked: With regard to the Fes summit conference and to what it has done about the crisis prevailing in the area and concerning the talk circulating about the Arab peace plan, what is your assessment of the plan that has been announced?

He answered: The plan that has been announced combines the plans forwarded by President Bourguiba, King Fahd, President Brezhnev and President Reagan. The Arab plan has tried to reconcile all of these plans and to simultaneously preserve Arab interests and the Palestinian cause. This is an important stance, because this is the first time the Arabs have announced a positive and specific stance toward the Middle East crisis and toward ways to solve it. Naturally, this does not signify that the mere laying down of this plan is enough to have it implemented, approved and accepted by all of the parties concerned. However, this plan means that the Arabs now have a unified plan and from now on the world will not ask: What might the stance of the PLO or the Arab states be toward this or that plan?

They know, and they ought to know, that the Arabs have a unified, clear-cut and frank stance -- namely, the plan the summit conference has adopted. I hold the viewpoint that this plan preserves the Palestinians' interests and it includes a great deal of realism. On the other hand, I believe Israel, in view of its stands known to us, will not approve it. I also believe it is somewhat difficult for the United States to adopt this plan as it is. However, this plan continues to be an Arab working paper that will serve as a staging post for the Arabs as they embark on negotiations, discussions and give-and-take when the time comes.

He added: On this occasion, I want to announce something that has not been mentioned by the information media. This thing is the fact that although the Lebanese delegation approved the plan, it voiced reservations about a phrase it contains. This phrase says: to compensate the Palestinians who do not want to return.

Lebanon believes the Palestinians should be encouraged to return to their homeland, not to remain where they are. Therefore, Lebanon expressed its reservations about this phrase only and endorsed the other aspects of the plan.

AL-WAZZAN, NATIONAL MOVEMENT DISCUSS SITUATION

NC131959 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] This evening at his house, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received a delegation representing the National Movement comprising In'am Ra'd, Dr Samir as-Sabbagh and Munir as-Sayyad. They reviewed the situation in the Ras an-Nab' area following yesterday's incidents.

It has been learned that the meeting was held to clarify many things including the arrangements that will prevent the recurrence of incidents similar to yesterday's, because the basic objective of everyone is to facilitate the task of the internal security forces and the army. This is what has been made clear from the very first day the security plan was put into effect.

SALAM BRIEFS ISLAMIC-NATIONAL MEETING 13 SEP

NC131505 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The Islamic and national meeting was resumed at 1100 today at the house of [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in Al-Musaytibah. Present at the meeting were [former] Prime Ministers Sa'ib Salam, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh and Rashid as-Sulh; Ministers Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Dr 'Ali al-Khalil, Eng Mustaga Durnayqah, Muhammad Yusuf Baydun and Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban; Deputies Dr Zaki Mazbudi, Jamil Kibbi, Nazim al-Qadiri, Farid Jubran and Albert Mansur; and prominent personalities lawyer Nabih Barri, Eng Malik Salah, Munah as-Sulh, Dr Nasib al-Barbir and Husayn Faj'an.

After the meeting, which ended at 1330, Prime Minister Salam said: Our meeting today was a periodic one during which current affairs were discussed. The meeting was an occasion for me to brief the conferees about the content of the meeting between the president-elect and myself. The next meeting has been set for 1700 on Thursday.

AMAL LEADER ON LEBANESE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

GF101613 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 13

[Excerpt] Beirut -- Nabih Barri, chairman of the Amal Movement Command Council, has noted that the Islamic conference, which includes all Islamic and national military powers in Lebanon, will become a permanent conference and will serve as a means to organize national action in Lebanon.

In a statement to AL-WATAN, Barri said that contacts have been held to form a general secretariat and a permanent committee for the conference. He added that this will be in the interest of Lebanon as a whole and also in the interest of the Christians, including the Phalangists, because it is very likely that the Phalangists may adhere to certain stands which can only change through this conference.

It is noteworthy that the first meeting of the Islamic conference that was held on 6 September was attended by more than 25 national and Muslim figures.

ARMY ASSUMES AL-MURABITUN POSITIONS AT PORT

NC131929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The calm security situation was consolidated in the Ras an-Nab' area today when the Lebanese Army at 0630 completed the implementation of the plan for its deployment in the area. It deployed an additional force along Fu'ad al-Awwal Street-Muhammad al-Hut Street and side streets to remove the armed manifestations and impose the authority of law in a decisive manner on the entire area of Ras an-Nab'.

Government sources have denied that army forces attacked some houses in the area as claimed in various reports. The sources said intensive patrols are being made in the area and in various axes in the capital in order to maintain security and stability and prevent illegal armed manifestations, in accordance with the security plan.

At about 1100 today, internal security forces took over the positions of the Independent Nasirite Movement -- Al-Murabitun in [the area in which is located] the Al-Haj Dawud Cafe and the Normandy building on the [Beirut] port's southern gate. The takeover was done quietly and without any problems.

Today security forces removed the stalls of street vendors on Al-Hamra Street and in the Ras Bayrut area in implementation of the Interior Ministry's instructions. Meanwhile, patrols are continuing to patrol the capital's streets to arrest violators.

In the area of the Eden Rock [Hotel] area, a security force roadblock stopped a truck bearing plate No 90120 carrying 70 boxes containing Kalashnikov ammunition, 50 boxes containing (Grenov) ammunition, 8 boxes containing 14.5-mm ammunition and 28 boxes of ammunition of various calibers. The forces manning the roadblock detained the 12 people in the truck; investigations of them have begun.

LEBANESE FORCES ELECT NEW COMMANDER, DEPUTY

NC131936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command Council this evening elected Fadi Afram commander [of the Lebanese Forces] and Elie Aswad deputy commander.

ISRAELI PLANES STRIKE AREAS IN NORTH 13 SEP

NC131120 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Voice of Lebanon radio correspondent has confirmed that an air raid was carried out against the Nahr al-Barid camp in the north at 0815 today.

Official security spokesmen were confused concerning the raid in the north. These spokesmen noted the news about the raid on Al-Baddawi, only to deny it afterward. It has transpired that the Israeli planes carried out mock air raids on the area, particularly over the two camps of Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi, and broke the sound barrier several times.

So far, some 13 Israeli air raids have been carried out against the Syrian and Palestinian positions in Al-Biqa'. The attacks are being especially centered on the areas of Sawarij, Sa'dnayil, Shtawrah, Ta'lbaya, Al-Murayjat, Hazzirta, Tarshish, Majdal Tarshish, (Isr an-Nimliyah), and Jalala and the area extending from Rashayya al-Wadi to Al-Masna'.

At 1215 today, Israeli Air Force planes again attacked the Nuns College in (Tha'labayyah), where the Palestinians are stationed. A plane dropped a bomb on Majdal 'Anjar.

It was proved impossible to make a precise count of the casualties. Nevertheless, preliminary information states that there have been well over 30 casualties.

LOCAL CLASHES KILL SIX IN TRIPOLI 13-14 SEP

NC140645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] A report by the internal security forces from Tripoli last night indicates that a clash broke out in the Al-Mina' locality near Al-Harah al-Jadidah between two local organizations, in which light and medium-caliber arms and rockets were used. Six persons were killed and were removed to the government hospital mortuary. Two others were wounded and were removed to the Al-Husayni Hospital.

Reports from Tripoli last night indicate that clashes between armed men were renewed in the Ba'l Muhsin and At-Tabbanah areas in which various types of arms were used. Security sources said that stores were closed, the streets empty of people and that the armed men cut off the access roads to the areas of the clashes. Contacts have been made with the parties concerned to contain the clashes but intermittent explosions were heard interspersed with machinegun fire. At about 2000 the clashes abated but sporadic gunfire was still being heard. A preliminary report estimates that 1 person was killed and 14 others were wounded.

HADDAD COMMENTS ON TREASON CONVICTION, PEACE TREATY

TA100949 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Report by Me'ir Hare'uveni]

[Text] "I do not ask for any position in the Lebanese Government or army. When everything is arranged and Lebanon again becomes independent and sovereign I will resign from the army after 25 years of service and return to my home in Marj 'Uyun. I may open a shop there..."

These remarks were made yesterday by Maj Sa'd Haddad, the commander of the Christian Forces in southern Lebanon, in a talk held in his command in Sidon in reaction to information from Beirut that he will have to accept the verdict issued by a Lebanese military court that convicted him of teason due to his cooperation with Israel.

Major Haddad said: "If what I did for Lebanon and its security is considered a sin, I am prepared to stand trial and pay for it provided that all the Lebanese officials responsible for the situation developing in Lebanon in recent years, beginning with Sarkis and ending with Al-Jumayyil, will also attend the trial and testify as to why they too cooperated with Israel and received its aid in various spheres. I will also summon witnesses from Israel who will testify about their ties with me concerning the welfare and security of Lebanon. I do not regret my ties with Israel, since these ties rescued Lebanon."

Major Haddad believes that President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil must stand up and announce that he intends to sign a peace treaty with Israel and establish diplomatic ties with it. Israel must pressure him to walk in this direction since without its assistance he would not have been elected president.

Major Haddad added that he rejects the idea of partitioning Lebanon. He is in favor of a unified and independent Lebanon, and supports peace with Israel. "I will not leave the region of which I am in charge until peace is made." For my people in southern Lebanon, for Israel, such a political settlement is absolutely necessary and useful."

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

JN131634 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement: The enemy violated the cease-fire several times today, 13 September 1982. The enemy made 227 sorties during which [its planes] bombarded a number of our forces' positions in Lebanon. Our ground defenses intercepted the enemy's planes to prevent them from achieving their objectives.

Our losses: two were wounded and four guns and two air defense vehicles were hit.

AL-ASAD CHAIRS PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

JN131908 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I have just received the following: The Central Command of the Progressive National Front held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad at 1845 today. The president outlined the events and results of the Fes Arab summit conference. The command then reviewed President Hafiz al-Asad's efforts to reach a joint Arab stance on the Arab-Israeli struggle since the conference had outlined the main principles governing their struggle during the current stage. The command also discussed the various aspects of the situation in the region in light of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Syria's role in confronting this aggression. The command discussed actions for the coming stage in light of the current situation and the circumstances resulting from the escalating Israeli aggression and within the framework of Syria's principled policy of confronting the Zionist enemy.

The Central Command of the Progressive National Front voiced its appreciation of President Hafiz al-Asad's prominent role at the Arab summit conference to preserve the Arab nation's interests and objectives.

AL-BA'TH, TISHRIN ON 13 SEPTEMBER ISRAELI RAIDS

JN1410758 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 14 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's newspapers highlighted the Progressive National Front's appreciation of President al-Asad's prominent role in preserving the nation's interests and aims. In their editorials, the newspapers dealt with Syria's pan-Arab role in confronting the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

AL-BA'TH says that yesterday's aggression against the Syrian forces' positions was not a violation of the cease-fire as much as it was a reply to what the Arabs agreed upon in the Fes summit and a retaliation for Syria's defeat of the imperialist pillars inside the Arab ranks.

AL-BA'TH adds: Yesterday's aggression was only one in a series of aggressions implemented by Washington and Tel Aviv in the wake of Syria's ability to foil the capitulatory settlement plans as demonstrated at the Fes summit and outside its framework.

AL-BA'TH indicates that the meeting between President al-Asad and the Central Command of the Progressive National Front dealt not only with the results of the Fes summit, but also considered ideas for action in the coming stage -- a stage that will not be free from bitterness at a time of Arab defeatism.

AL-BA'TH asserts that while realizing the real Zionist aims, which will not end with a certain aggression or at a certain time, Syria will not wait for the time when the Arab homeland's borders become bridges for the U.S.-Zionist crossing. Syria, with all its energy and capability, will always serve as an obstacle to the implementation of the plot as a step toward completely destroying it. Syria explained this stance at the Fes summit and warned against falling into the U.S. trench. Now it is not asking for the help of the Arabs but is demanding them to adhere to the unanimous resolution they adopted on mobilizing their available energies and capabilities in order to translate words into deeds that ensure the Arab nation's immortality and victory.

On the same subject, TISHRIN writes: The United States has decided to punish the Arabs for every word they said against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for every positive action that portrayed the Arabs as advocating peace and rejecting capitulation. This is confirmed by the fact that Washington is seeking to grant Bashir al-Jumayyil the necessary power to act as an alternative policeman for Ari'el Sharon and his tanks in Lebanon against any progressive Arab trend there. Washington will not press for Israel's withdrawal as long as there are serious Arab efforts for a just and lasting peace.

This new U.S. aggression against our nation is definite proof that the Israeli-U.S. invasion will not be confined to Beirut but will include the entire region. The Arabs are well aware of this. Therefore, they are requested not to keep this region a U.S. ranch in which Israel's generals and U.S. envoys sow corruption. The U.S. interests in the region must not remain intact and unpunished.

TISHRIN adds: The Arabs possess so much potential and power that it will make their enemy think a thousand times before committing aggression. However, Washington has fragmented Arab power, and some Arab rulers have employed their countries' potential for completely adverse purposes, thus weakening the camp of friends who should have taken part in our nation's confrontation of the joint Israeli-U.S. invasion.

Nevertheless, Syria's power, which is the basis of any strong Arab power, will remain the shield of this nation -- a nation which is today required to adopt a unified Arab stand that enhances Syria's power. Syria does not lack the means to ward off the dangers it is facing.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON ISRAEL'S 'PROVOCATIONS'

JN131323 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1225 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The invading Israeli forces in Lebanon have escalated their provocations against Syrian Arab forces in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the Tel Aviv rulers have escalated their campaign of instigation and threats against Syria, claiming that Syria is responsible for Palestinian Resistance operations against the invading forces in Lebanon. It is not a coincidence that the Israeli rulers began to escalate the situation after the Arab Fes summit conference and the adoption of the well-known resolution on reaffirming all the Arab countries' commitment to the principles to which they cannot concede in any political settlement in the region.

The rulers of Israel and the United States know that Syria's steadfastness is the cornerstone of Arab steadfastness and that allowing Syria to remain capable of resisting and rejecting all sorts of capitulation to Israel and all sorts of subservience to imperialism means allowing the Arabs to remain capable of rejecting all that is dictated by the foreigner as well as capable of rejecting subservience and capitulation. The rulers of Israel and the United States also know that the role played by leader struggler Hafiz al-Asad in Fes was one of the main elements that enabled the conference's discussions and deliberations to be objective, positive and responsible and helped achieve Arab unanimity on adhering to the principles the United States is seeking to destroy and violate. Arab unanimity -- like that achieved in the Fes summit -- is capable of standing in the face of the hostile schemes, plans and programs that are submitted for discussion overtly and covertly.

The rulers of Israel and Washington know that the many available Arab capabilities and energies can rally around Syria and form a real barrier in the face of Zionist expansion and a force capable of establishing a balance with the Zionist enemy and wrenching from its hand the card of pressure that is made by force, aggression and war.

Therefore, it is no wonder that provocations, challenges and threats are levelled against Syria, and one must expect further escalation of the hostile provocations and actions in the coming days. However, Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, is neither intimidated by threats nor frightened by the threats of aggression. Syria does not yield to extortion through the recurrence of provocations. It does not go back on the principled stands it has declared. It knows that steadfastness and defense of the Arab nation, this nation's territory and rights and Syria's interests, security, safety and rights have a price. Syria will pay the price, but at the same time it will make the nation's enemies eventually pay a high price for their aggressive policy, expansionist ambitions and violation of international legitimacy.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON ARAB SUMMIT PRINCIPLES

JN121026 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] TISHRIN says that in all Arab summits, Syria has always stressed the priority of the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate, inalienable rights. The paper adds: Syria asked the Fes summit to return to previous Arab summit resolutions and principles and to be committed to the letter and spirit of their contents. Syria also stated that there was no need for the Arabs to offer concessions to the enemies and that the stand requires more steadfastness and firmness for confronting the enemy schemes and rejecting them and that the Arabs should remain committed to their rights and land.

TISHRIN says: When the Fes summit decided to adopt the eight principles that were contained in its final statement, this merely indicated that these principles would form the basis not for acceptance of any plan for the establishment of peace in our Arab region but for discussion of such a plan and deciding whether or not it will be acceptable in light of pan-Arab interests, because the resolutions that were based on the above principles do not contain the accurate definitions which any plan to be qualified as such must contain. In addition, the Fes summit did not convene for submitting an Arab peace plan but for adopting principles and bases that will express a unified Arab stand toward any plan on the basis of achieving the nation's objectives, eliminating aggression and achieving peace based on justice in our Arab region. It is inadmissible to use these principles as bargaining points and have their letter and spirit modified, as they constitute the required minimum that the Arabs can accept.

TISHRIN adds: While the Fes summit resolutions constitute a crucial test for the usefulness of the next Arab summit, it is also the decisive test that will decide whether or not the Arab leaders are qualified to lead the nation. The general Arab situation, which dictated that the Fes summit be convened earlier than the scheduled date and which adopted the eight principles, opens the door wide to the difficult choices of either confronting the enemy with all the sacrifices that this entails or capitulating and relinquishing the Arab nation's interests, which will bring about the masses' wrath and history's curse.

DAMASCUS TELEVISION WARNS OF ARAB CONCESSIONS

JN122033 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: It has now been ascertained that no one can deceive the Arab people about the real aims of the Israeli enemy and its ambitions in the Arab territories. Since the planting of the Zionist entity on Palestinian soil, the Zionist leaders have been asserting that they have interests in the Arab region and have been working to usurp Arab territory and will. Over the past 20 years, Arab leaders have met more than once to confront the Zionist scheme and to preserve Arab rights and territories from usurpation. Syria was never absent from any summit whose real aims were genuine confrontation and the preservation of rights.

When the general Arab situation required that the 12th Arab summit conference be held in Fes, Syria attended in view of its appreciation of the serious situation and in order to stop any capitulatory scheme that might be suggested to the Arabs. In Fes, Syria, represented by President Hafiz al-Asad, confronted all attempts aimed at diverting the Arabs from the sound pan-Arab line and drawing them into the stream of formulas, schemes and proposals commensurate in one form or another with the false formulas and conditions of our enemies. Syria succeeded in reasserting that it represented the Arabs' will and their alert guard, which demanded that the situation required further steadfastness and firmness in confronting and categorically rejecting the hostile schemes.

The eight points enunciated by the Fes conference have drawn up a plan which cannot be dealt with except on the basis of confronting the enemy and preserving the Arab nation's interests, headed by the Arab cause and the cause of liberation. However, if any concession takes place as a result of pressures and endeavors and if anyone falls in the trap set for all Arabs, Israel and the United States and their satellites in the region would find a golden opportunity to decide the situation in the region in their own favor.

Nevertheless, there will be men among the Arab people who will be able to confront any circumstances and who will be able, relying on the Arab nation's masses and nationalist forces, to realize the weak spots and remove the deadly loopholes regardless of their sources.

REPORTAGE ON IDF ATTACK AGAINST PLO, SYRIA

Tzipori Warns Syria

TA141135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said the Syrians cannot continue helping the terrorists to murder IDF soldiers without paying the full price for this. In a talk with our correspondent Yo'el Dar, the minister said the Syrians will learn it is not worth their while to allow the terrorists to act freely from their border.

Eytan Comments

TA141201 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1155 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan says the Syrians do not want to get out of Lebanon and he anticipates prolonged negotiations over the removal of foreign forces from there. According to the chief of staff, the IDF is excellently prepared for a long stay in Lebanon during the winter. Chief of Staff Eytan, who spoke before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, said that without a clear reaction by Israel toward the Syrians' and terrorists' behavior there will be a deterioration. Israel must react, he said. He further noted that the Reagan plan encourages all hostile elements in the region, including the Syrians. Our correspondent in the Knesset Gil'ad Mishori brought us some of the chief of staff's remarks.

Further Eytan Remarks

TA141242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The chief of staff disclosed that a senior career army officer who published an article in HA'ARETZ on the Eli Geva' affair has been dismissed. The officer had a promising career and may have written the article bone fide, but HA'ARETZ buried a man alive. Speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the chief of staff asked whether that is defined as freedom of the press. He criticized the papers who write in favor of Eli Geva' but condemn officers in his brigade who criticize him and call them squealers.

The chief of staff anticipates prolonged negotiations over the future of Lebanon since the Syrians do not want to leave Lebanon of their own free will. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that the chief of staff expressed the opinion that the negotiations will be accelerated upon Bashir al-Jumayyil's assumption of the Lebanese Presidency at the end of next week. He also said that it is only the joint decisions of the Arab leaders at the Fes summit that were publicized, but not the disputes among the Fes participants. In the chief of staff's opinion, the PLO was dealt a mortal blow in Lebanon, more than any other enemy of Israel in the past. Beirut will no longer be a PLO stronghold.

'Official' on Message to Syria

TA131243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Israeli officials have said that the political message of Israel's response today is that Israel will not permit a war of attrition to develop nor continued violations of the cease-fire. Israel was not interested in fighting the Syrians and the official added we do hope that the message, although transferred all along to Syria, will now be understood. Reporter David Essing says the official made clear that Israel will do everything in her power to prevent the Syrians from starting a war of attrition.

'Sources' on Cease-Fire

TA131552 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Israel is interested in institutionalizing [misuda] the cease-fire in Lebanon in view of the fact that in the last few weeks there has been no formal arrangement for a cease-fire with the Syrians. This was stated today by government sources. The large-scale attack by the air force was intended to make plain to the Syrians that, until the foreign forces leave Lebanon, calm must be maintained along the lines, otherwise Israel will react strongly. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Becker -- live or recorded] Israel has made plain to Syria that it does not intend to launch an all-out military move against Syria but, at the same time, it will under no conditions put up with the continuing operations from Syrian-controlled territories against the IDF in Lebanon. Remarks in this vein were stated in a message relayed to Damascus via the United States. Government sources reiterate that Israel is still interested in the peaceful exit of all foreign forces from Lebanon. However, until these armies leave, calm must be maintained. Israel will not put up with a war of attrition.

These sources recalled today the IDF's last operation against the Syrians in July. It was a day of battles in which the Syrians were dealt a heavy blow, and following which terrorist activities did indeed stop for approximately 2 weeks without reaching any official arrangement to that effect. Obviously, the air force operation today is no less serious than the operation carried out in July. Will it be sufficient to bring about calm on the various fronts?

It is said in Jerusalem that it is best to institutionalize the cease-fire and stabilize it, perhaps in the formal sense as well. The institutionalization of the cease-fire may set clear-cut rules which the Syrians will find difficult to violate. According to the government sources, this may be one of the results of the IDF's operation today.

Details of Cabinet Decision

TA141156 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Tuvya Mendelson]

[Text] Jerusalem political figures said yesterday that yesterday's air force action in Lebanon was in reaction to cease-fire violations, and its purpose was not to remove the Syrians from Lebanon by military force.

Following the Israeli Air Force operation, consultations took place between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Ministers Shamir and Sharon. It was learned that the defense minister reported to Begin and Shamir on the results of the air force operation.

Political figures stressed that the operation was carried out after over 90 cease-fire infractions and incidents originating from territory under Syrian control and perpetrated by PLO members aided by the Syrians.

The air force action was decided upon at Sunday's weekly Cabinet session. At that meeting, several ministers expressed the assessment that Israel was in the middle of a war of attrition with the Syrians in Lebanon, and that the situation in the sector occupied by Syrian forces had gravely deteriorated. According to Jerusalem political figures, at the end of the Cabinet session it was emphasized that Syria had not heeded Israeli warnings against aiding the PLO in its acts against IDF troops. It could, therefore, be gathered that Israel will not stand for this and that an IDF reaction was to be expected -- as indeed occurred yesterday.

Details of Syrian Deployment

TA121134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Syrian forces, particularly those in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area, have been reinforced in recent weeks. However, there is no confirmation of reports that additional Syrian forces have entered this region over the last 24 hours. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] Now that Syrian units have been reinforced in Lebanon, there are four divisions in Lebanon itself and in the area near the Lebanon-Syrian border. Three of the divisions are inside Lebanon and one is near the border. Involved are 40,000 soldiers, of whom 30,000 are in Lebanon itself.

The Syrian forces are deployed in the Al-Biqa' and Al-Matn regions with an infantry brigade, several commando battalions, seven armored battalions, six mechanized infantry battalions, and two artillery battalions. This, as stated, also includes the area near the border, the area inside Syria. Two mechanized infantry battalions and two commando battalions are deployed in the Ba'labakk area in the north together with an artillery battery and a tank brigade. There is another tank brigade, eight commando battalions and an artillery battalion in the Tripoli area.

There are no surface-to-air missiles inside Lebanon. Those recently introduced were destroyed by the air force. There is no change in the missile batteries' deployment inside Syria. All in all, the Syrians have in Lebanon and in the border area 1,500 tanks and 500 artillery pieces.

The terrorists are located in the Syrian-controlled territory, within the Syrian lines themselves. There are between 4,000 to 5,000 terrorists of various organizations operating there under the Syrians' cover. In fact, they are unable to perpetrate terrorist acts without the Syrians' knowledge and consent. As stated, the terrorists set out for their acts from the Syrian lines. They receive logistical and intelligence aid from the Syrian Army and the Syrians control these acts accordingly. It seems that there is no change in the Syrian policy of allowing terrorist activity form the area under their control. The Syrians believe that the price they will pay for this controlled activity is tolerable as far as they are concerned.

After the terrorists' departure from Beirut, the Syrians are the only ones who still raise the banner of practical armed struggle against Israel. This is what they believe and it seems they want to maintain their reputation in this sphere, despite the risk they run by doing so. [end recording]

LEBANON'S AL-JUMAYYIL SENDS 'CALMING' MESSAGE

TA141145 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Sep 82 pp 1, 8

[Report from Beirut by Smadar Peri]

[Excerpt] Relations between Israel and Lebanon will be good and will develop gradually, although Lebanon does not intend to sign a peace treaty with Israel soon. This was stated in a "calming message" transmitted by Lebanese President-elect al-Jumayyil, the day before yesterday.

In the message, Al-Jumayyil, who will be sworn in as Lebanon's president next week, explained the principles that will guide him in political activity. Circles close to the president-elect reported that the issue of future relations between Israel and Lebanon was raised in the message following Israeli fears that Lebanon will turn its back on Israel following Al-Jumayyil's inauguration.

CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON

TA101753 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Interview with IDF Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by Yosi 'Abadi and Hayim Ravya -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, in this special interview on the occasion of Rosh Hashana we will discuss the situation after the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut, what is to be expected in Israel's relations with the Syrians, the stand of the PLO and the future situation in Lebanon. But first, we will discuss the latest report on IDF activity, the destruction of another SAM-9 battery in Lebanon. What sort of details can you give us about this attack?

[Eytan] The government has declared in the past, after we attacked the missiles during the war -- the Syrian missiles which were in the Al-Biqa' and which were argued about politically for about a year -- that we would not agree to Syria establishing surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon. The attack on these missiles today was a continuation of the government's policy, and this policy will continue. We attacked SAM-9 launchers and destroyed them, and we will continue with this policy when we discover that such missiles, or even other missiles, are brought into Lebanon.

[Question] What is the significance of bringing additional missiles into the Al-Biqa'?

[Answer] I do not think it has any special significance, rather it has the same significance it had before. This is preventing or interfering with our legitimate aerial activity in Lebanese airspace, aerial intelligence activity.

[Question] Is this a provocation on the part of the Syrians?

[Answer] I do not know if this should be called a provocation, as much as not giving up the idea that they can do whatever they like in Lebanon in face of our determined decision not to let this happen.

[Question] A few times already they have brought missiles in and we have destroyed them, and they still do not learn the lesson?

[Answer] Apparently not.

[Question] Following this attack, do you foresee a rise in tension in the Al-Biqa'? In the last few days there was general talk about a rise in the tension in this area.

[Answer] I do not think so. This talk about tension, up to today, was mere talk, was not based on anything. And I do not think that because of this attack on the missiles tension will rise, but it can happen. We do not know everything that the Syrians are thinking and planning. It is reasonable to expect that tension will not rise, but we do not exclude this possibility.

[Question] At the Fes summit, Syria expressed a readiness to leave Al-Biqa'. Will this readiness be realized in political negotiations?

[Answer] I think this readiness is lipservice and there is nothing real in it. It is just a political trick. In my opinion the Syrians will do all they can to stay in Lebanon in the long run.

[Question] With a view then to the political negotiations expected, the negotiations for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, do you expect difficult negotiations, accompanied maybe by fighting?

[Answer] I think the political negotiations will begin on the future of the foreign forces in Lebanon, and this will be run mainly by the Americans. These negotiations, in my opinion -- and we do not have anything clear about them yet -- will focus on the future of Lebanon and the future of the foreign forces there. It might be that the Arab states and Syria, mainly Syria, will try to present a tough stand during the negotiations by activating the terrorists -- those who were evacuated and returned to the Al-Biqa' and Tripoli, or those who were there, or those who succeeded or are trying to succeed in infiltrating Jordan, or those in the territories -- by activating them and creating pressure in such terms of activating the terrorists, terror. This is as if they are standing on the side and their hands are clean. I think we should expect this.

[Question] Is there an expression in the field of this Syrian intention? Are they reinforcing their troops, going on with fortifications?

[Answer] The intention to activiate the terrorists from Jordan and the Al-Biqa' Valley can be felt. In the Al-Biqa', the terrorists suffered heavy losses, but we believe such a possibility exists. As for the Syrians themselves, the fortifications are not an indication that they will activate terrorists. Fortifications are a defensive action, that can also be offensive, although I do not think that they are in a position to attack. Where the Syrians have been for a long time, they have fortified themselves, just as we do. We also fortify ourselves in the Al-Biqa'.

[Question] Was there a reinforcement of the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley in the last few days?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Then, in light of all this, it seems that there might be real confrontation with the Syrians, if the negotiations do not bear fruit?

[Answer] Why do you deduce this? Maybe there will be no confrontation, and maybe there will be more attempts at terrorist activity, in various forms in Lebanon, in the Al-Biqa', in Lebanon in not letting Bashir form a government -- from Jordan, like they try all the time, maybe overseas; maybe in the territories, maybe even in the Gaza Strip by terrorists that will infiltrate from the Sinai, despite the efforts by the Egyptians to prevent this. It might be and then it might not be, it depends very much on us.

[Question] You do not expect direct Syrian action?

[Answer] Less. The Syrians are being careful; they are even being very careful. They understand their weakness. In my opinion, direct Syrian action -- I do not exclude the possibility -- but it is not very likely.

[Question] What is the significance of the return of the terrorists leaders, those who were evacuated to Syria, to the Al-Biqa'?

[Answer] This is one of the signs that they will continue to want to activate terrorists from Syrian territory. And the leaders who left Beirut and returned to Syria, and are coming and going in Lebanese territories controlled by the Syrians, these two things can be tied together.

[Question] What is the extent of the terrorists returning?

[Answer] We do not have exact numbers, but whether there are 1,000 or 2,000 or 500 there is no deciding number whether there is activity or not. Activity can be carried out by three terrorists as well. They do not need a thousand to be stationed there for this.

[Question] How will the IDF react to such activity?

[Answer] Why should I reveal secrets? Why do you ask such a question?

[Question] Are the Syrians themselves interested in turning the Al-Biqa' into a center of terrorist activity?

[Answer] It is hard for me to answer this, but this is the most convenient place if they want to activate terrorists in Lebanon against us; this is the best place. This might be their thought.

[Question] It was said that the terrorists are building a new Fatahland in Al-Biqa'. How do they redeploy in this area?

[Answer] What do you mean Fatahland? This will not be an area that will be controlled by the terrorists, as it was in the southern Al-Biqa' in the past, when the Syrians were not there. Here they are in an area controlled by the Syrians. Soon there will be a new government in Lebanon. They also have something to say about their territories, and there are the Arab states. There are Arab states which would like Syria to leave Lebanon. This I tie to the complicated political system which in my opinion will start acting soon.

[Question] Do you believe that the Fes conference will contribute to the evacuation of the Syrians?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. The Fes conference did not reach any decisive conclusions. First of all, there were a lot of mutual accusations, and in the meantime we do not know of any real decisions for any action, though this might be clear in a few days.

[Question] Chief of Staff, on another subject, the eight soldiers that were captured, what do we know about their condition?

[ANSWER[We know that they are alive, and we know that they are well.

[Question] What is known about the way in which they were captured?

[Answer] Nothing is known, because there was no one left to report. I was at the place and I saw the grounds; it is a very bushy area and it was possible to get close and surprise them.

[Question] What is happening on the contacts for their release?

[Answer] We are in touch with the Red Cross, as in any other case of prisoners of war.

[Question] How severely do you view such an occurrence?

[Answer] I view it very severely, from all aspects.

[Question] What sort of steps were taken after this incident?

[Answer] All that was required to be done, was done; I will not elaborate. But the incident in itself is very serious in my opinion.

[Question] Do you think there was any Syrian intervention in this incident of the kidnapping of the soldiers?

[Answer] We do not have very clear and decisive information.

[Question] Is this a sign of some sort of decrease in alertness after the evacuation of the terrorists?

[Answer] No. I do not think this is the reason.

[Question] Now that the evacuation of Beirut is over, what is happening with regard to the IDF deployment in the vicinity of the city?

[Answer] We are beginning to change our deployment in Lebanon and Beirut in preparation for winter, and as a result of the change in the situation. In Beirut, I assume that we will have no reason for keeping a large force there as in the past. This is now being assessed and discussed, and in the near future it will be carried out.

[Question] Is the IDF intending to change the position of its line in the Beirut area maybe to withdraw from there?

[Answer] Beirut is an open city. It is no longer a divided city. The Lebanese Army went in and in 2 weeks there will be a new government. This government will control the army, will control the Phalangists, and will deploy. This future government of Lebanon will also not want Beirut to be divided the way it was. And, in my opinion, they will bring the army in there, will capture the main positions inside Beirut, will take control of the refugee camps and will find and destroy the ammunition caches and arms. This way they will prevent the return of PLO headquarters and bases, and a PLO political presence in Beirut. We will be around. Until there is an arrangement or until we are sure that Beirut is once again a unified city, and there is no danger that the PLO will again grow there.

[Question] Is our deployment dependent on the quality of the ties that the new Lebanese government will have with Israel?

[Answer] I assume that there will be negotiations over the future of Lebanon. It is not only Beirut, it is also the IDF in all of Lebanon, where the IDF is today.

[Question] Chief of Staff, today, in the Beirut area, there is less need for a military presence since the military option was not carried out in the end. Does this fact enable us, enable the IDF, to put more stress in the Al-Biqa' Valley?

[Answer] Yes, certainly.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN CRITICIZES FRENCH GOVERNMENT

TA112109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Prime MInister Menahem Begin has said, in an accusation directed toward the French Government, that all its thoughts are devoted to an effort to buy oil at a low price and sell arms at a high price. In an interview with a Paris weekly, Begin stated that the External Relations Ministry in Paris has for some time now neglected the ideals of freedom, equality and fraternity. The weekly's correspondent stresses that Begin asked her to cite these remarks particularly.

SHAMIR COMMENTS ON REAGAN PLAN, LEBANON

TA131620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text' Raising the Reagan plan at present in fact saved the PLO's existence, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated today at a convention of the Speakers' Union and the Israel Information Center. Our correspondent 'Oz Frenkel reports on Shamir's remarks:

[Begin recording with Shamir remarks apparently recorded earlier] [Shamir] Raising the plan at this time, when we have to conclude the next stages in Lebanon, in fact saved -- I do not know whether for long, this is also up to us -- the PLO.

This existence will certainly not be just political, as they say, but the acts of terror will resume here and there. Then the situation will depend on what we do.

[Frenkel] The foreign minister said there is a gap between the nice words throughout Reagan's speech and the operational conclusions drowned in the abundance of friendly words. The foreign minister emphasized that the Reagan plan in fact does not rule out the establishment of a Palestinian state, and leaves the matter to be discussed in future, but in contrast it rules out the establishment of Israeli sovereignty in the territories.

Shamir revealed that when we asked the U.S. secretaries of state and defense whether it may be construed from the President's remarks that the United States is opposed to Israel's return to the 1967 borders, they avoided giving straight answers. The foreign minister said: The U.S. idea is simple. In Camp David, the Israelis met with the Egyptians; now a meeting has to be worked out between the Israelis and Jordanians and, in future, perhaps also with the Syrians and PLO. Israel will be called upon to make concessions to each Arab element separately.

The foreign minister claimed that Israel's information struggle in the United States will be more difficult this time because U.S. information is sophisticated -- as he phrased it -- and [we must] appeal first and foremost to Israel's friends. For example, the State Department has recently suggested sending a representative to every meeting of the United Jewish Appeal.

As for the next phase in Lebanon, Shamir said that Israel would leave Lebanon when all foreign forces have left, and there are no other requisites.

[Shamir] The security arrangements between us and Lebanon in everything pertaining to the border area -- our northern border and their southern border -- must be agreed to by us and Lebanon. They must not be linked to the departure of nondeparture of the IDF; there is no need for it.

[Frenkel] On the issue of the refugees in Lebanon, the minister expressed his opinion that it is not Israel's business to deal in depth with this matter at present. In his opinion, the question of the refugees in Lebanon may be resolved by transferring them -- with Arab financing -- to Jordan where they will be near their families. [end recording]

Further Remarks

TA131823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that the PLO, which is encouraged by the honor accorded its leaders in countries around the world, may resume the path of terror in order to cause tremors in the world. The foreign minister spoke at a meeting with the Speakers Union in Jerusalem. Minister Shamir reiterated that President Reagan's initiative, together with the positions of the European countries, aid the PLO leaders' intransigence. However, Shamir noted, what harms us more than everything else is the lack of unity of world Jewry vis-a-vis these initiatives.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON HUSAYN'S BBC INTERVIEW

TA141232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Israeli officials say that in his BBC interview yesterday, King Husayn was doing no more than echoing what most conservative Arab leaders have been saying.

These officials note that when King Husayn said he knows Israel exists he deliberately stopped short of any willingness to extend the state formal recognition. In the interview, Husayn also praised the Fes summit and the Reagan plan. He said he is sure some plan will emerge for the federation of the territories with Jordan and then the Palestinians would have to either accept or reject it.

JORDAN REPORTEDLY STRENGTHENING TIES WITH PLO

TA101107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Jordan has decided to strengthen its ties with the PLO. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that in the discussions in Amman prior to the Fes summit, various proposals were debated on enabling PLO members to hold positions in the Jordanian administration and also set up a new government in Jordan in which ministers -- PLO members -- will participate. Our correspondent observes that the PLO members have hinted lately that they ultimately intend to set up a federation with Jordan if the territories are handed over to their control.

PERES REITERATES LABOR POSITION, CRITICIZES BEGIN

TA132058 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Herzliyya, 13 Sep (ITIM) -- "It should be remembered that all the resolutions vital to Israel have to date been determined by a U.S. veto. If Israel quarrels with the United Nations and America abstains from casting a veto, Israel will find itself in a very serious situation," Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres stated today at a Labor Party meeting Herzliyya.

"No political figure in the world will put up with annexation of the territories. Neither the outside world nor the Arab world will support annexation, and this will result in sanctions on Israel and in the isolation of the State of Israel," Peres said.

He went on to say that Israel's choice is either to reach an agreement with Jordan or for Jordan to become a PLO country. President Reagan's proposal is very realistic and it is supported by Egypt. Jordan is not opposed to it and is ready to enter negotiations. The Socialist International supports it, as well as the French president.

"What is the source of Begin's certainty that Husayn will hand the West Bank over to the PLO? So far Jordan has been the one that has prevented terrorist infiltrations and the firing of katyushas at Israel. It must be borne in mind that the Reagan plan says that internal security (the police) will be handled by the inhabitants, and external security (the IDF) will be handled by Israel," he added.

Shim'on Peres went on to say that through Jordanian rule over the West Bank, Israel will be able to achieve the demilitarization of the territories, just as we attained the demilitarization of the Sinai with the Egyptians. Peres rejected Begin's claim that the Reagan plan obstructs the negotiations on autonomy, and recalled that the negotiations had been proceeding for 3 years without any success.

"Prime Minister Menahem Begin's bravado is nothing but false messianism. He has already proven in the Sinai that he is not a big hero, and he gave up the whole Sinai," Peres said.

According to Peres, the Labor Party must set out on a confrontation with the public because the future of the State of Israel as a Jewish state is at stake, and polls show that 36 percent of the public favors territorial compromise. Therefore, the matter should be clarified with each and every citizen.

PERES MEETS NABULUS 'NOTABLES' ON REAGAN PLAN

TA140922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that Shim'on Peres met recently with 10 notables from Nabulus to discuss President Reagan's plan and the Jordanian option. These notables included Hani 'Arafat, the Nabulus municipality's engineer, who has been absent from work since Bassam ash-Shak'ah was removed as mayor. Also participating in the meeting were the Kin'an family members, including Hamdi Kin'an who was mayor of Nabulus following the 6-day war.

ARIDOR MEETS U.S. OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS AID

TA140605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor says Israel will not ask the United States for additional aid in order to finance the Lebanon war. He says the war will be financed by the taxes imposed by the Finance Ministry on the public. Aridor met yesterday with several U.S. administration officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz. Our correspondent in Washington Shalom Qital spoke with the finance minister:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Finance Minister, you have arrived here to talk over aid matters with senior U.S. officials precisely at a time when there is a fresh dispute over political issues, over the plan submitted by the United States. Have you noticed any link or connection between the U.S. political position and the talks over aid to Israel?

[Answer] No, there has been no pressure on Israel. I am now returning from a meeting with Secretary of State Shultz. He did not link the two issues. We explained our requests for U.S. aid, our interest in tightening trade relations between Israel and the United States as well as the government's political position. The talks were conducted in a good atmosphere.

[Question] There are additions compared wtih previous years and they will be voted on in the coming days. Will the U.S. administration support such additions?

[Answer] I cannot predict what the administration's position will be. I hope that the positive recommendations made in the Senate and House committees will also be reflected in the amount of aid extended to Israel.

[Question] What about next year? I understand that a discussion will shortly begin about aid for the coming fiscal year.

[Answer] We are submitting a request along the basic lines of the previous request. We only ask again that the administration adopt our position that the ratio between grants and loans in military aid should be improved and that the amount of the economic aid should be increased, all of this in the framework of a request which is the size of last year's request. On this issue we gained some support in the congressional committees and I hope this will be the case in the future as well. [end recording]

FRG HOLDING UP LOAN TO ISRAEL DUE TO 'ATMOSPHERE'

TA140641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] West Germany plans to loan Israel 140 million DM next year, but the formal signing of the loan is being held up by what is termed the uncomfortable political atmosphere between the two countries at present.

Earlier there were calls in Germany's ruling party to suspend the aid to Israel. The German Government has asked Israeli missions due to visit Germany to hold off their trips for the time being. Meanwhile, Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche is due in Bonn today for talks.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES TIME MAGAZINE REPORT

TA130750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman this morning totally denied a report published in TIME magazine, attributing to Defense Minister Sharon remarks on his relations with the prime minister. In a front-page report, TIME writes that Sharon said in private that he wants to get rid of Menahem Begin. According to the weekly, the defense minister said that no criticism or opposition could harm him and he expressed his desire to become prime minister.

The Defense Ministry spokesman said that there is not even one grain of truth in this report and that malicious intent is obvious. Sharon never said this. The statements attributed to him are, according to the spokesman, part of a campaign of lies and a network of misinformation with distinct political aims that is constantly being waged against Sharon and Begin even before Operation Peace for Galilee, continued throughout the campaign and continues after it, too. The spokesman emphasized that the defense minister harbors great and deep respect for the prime minister, and has said so on various occasions.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST RESTRICTIONS ON FREE PRESS

TA140905 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv (ITIM) -- The [Israeli] Journalists' Association, meeting in emergency session here yesterday, charged the government with attempting to restrict free speech and curb the freedom of reporters.

In its resolutions, the association singled out Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, saying that they were attempting to blackball newsmen who wrote unfriendly articles.

Among those speaking out against the government were veteran editors who have supported Begin in the past, including Shmu'el Schnitzer, editor of MA'ARIV, and Shalom Rosenfeld, former editor of MA'ARIV. Schnitzer said Begin had shown "contempt" for the press during the war in Lebanon, not bothering to meet the editors of the various papers even once.

Among the resolutions passed was one forbidding journalists from covering any event from which any other journalist was barred by government officials. Another resolution welcomed the findings announced on Monday in the army radio dispute, calling these a vindication of media freedom in the face of government interference.

Several participants in the session, however, defended the government. Ora Sham-or, a columnist for YEDI'OT AHARONOT, said most of the dailies and their staffs are biased against Begin and are simply trying to bring down his government.

MINISTRY DENIES CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

TA140807 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0747 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] There is no intention of dismantling the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria and reports to this effect are baseless. This was stated this morning by the Defense Ministry spokesman in reaction to reports released on this matter.

The spokesman also says that contrary to the reports, no committee has been established. The spokesman makes it clear that in the course of the routine checks conducted by the defense system controller -- on the implementation of the defense minister's decisions in every field concerning the defense system -- a controller's team also checks the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria.

The team is currently conducting its work and when it finishes, its recommendations will be submitted to the defense minister as usual. This is a routine check which has no connection with any intention or lack thereof to dismantle the civilian administration, since it is proving itself.

LAND INVESTIGATION FOR SETTLEMENTS UNDERWAY

TA131249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1140 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Report by Shalom Oren -- live from the studio]

[Text] The Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs decided a few days ago to establish a number of settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District; consequently the routine process of checking the land on which they will be set up has begun. Regarding the land that the state attorney's office and the Israel Land Administration will designate as state land, the regional mukhtars will be informed that the land is about to be declared as such. The mukhtars and the local inhabitants will then be given 21 days to challenge this or to provide proof of ownership. If it transpires that the land in question is not state land, it will not be used.

I have been told by the settlement bodies that this process is being done in order to avoid expropriation. Moreover, cultivated land, even if it is state land, is not expropriated. This is being done only for an infrastructure involving, for example, water and electricity or roads which serve all the area's inhabitants. Recently much has been said about seven settlements around Gush 'Ezyon and the southern slopes of the Hebron hills. They involve some 500 dunams per settlement and, all in all, a little more than 3,000 dunams. The settlements are Adora, Negohot, 'Omarim, Susya, Yaqin and Kochba in the southern slopes of the Hebron hills and Gush 'Ezyon; Ginnat in the northern part of Samaria; and Ele Sinay in the northern part of the Gaza Strip.

The Jewish Agency's Settlement Department personnel have repeatedly emphasized that this is not expropriation; only state land will be used.

AN-NAJAH UNIVERSITY CONDEMNS NEW STEPS

TA131244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The An-Najah University Board of Directors has sharply condemned the steps taken by the military authorities toward higher education in the territories. The manifesto says that those steps herald the end to higher education in the territories and are damaging to academic freedom.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says that involved is the forcing of foreign lecturers to sign a promise not to act in the framework of the PLO or any other terrorist organization. The civilian administration says that this obligation is required of every foreign citizen requestion a work permit, and is intended to ensure that those institutes will act as higher education institutes and will not be a base for PLO activity.

DUDIN ELECTED HEAD OF VILLAGE LEAGUE FEDERATION

TA121209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Mustafa Dudin, the head of the Hebron Area Village League, was elected to head all the Judaea and Samaria leagues, which are tied together in a federation. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that a council of the area village leagues, with 18 members, has also been elected.

GRENADE THROWN AT ISRAELI CAR IN WEST BANK

TA112103 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2050 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Elqana, 11 Sep (ITIM) -- This evening, unidentified persons threw a handgrenade at an Israeli civilian vehicle traveling on the road that crosses Samaria, near the Elqana settlement, which is across the green line and east of Petah Tiqwa. The grenade exploded but no one was hurt and no damage was caused.

ITIM's correspondent reports that the attack, carried out by terrorists, occurred at about 2000, when a handgrenade was thrown from ambush at the Israeli car. The driver increased speed and escaped the area of the explosion.

Security forces who rushed to the scene sealed off the area and began an extensive search, but have not yet arrested anyone.

Villages Blockaded

TA121217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] A blockade has been imposed on three villages in Samaria, Bayt 'Inan, Ra's 'Atiyah and 'Azzun al-'Atmah, following the hurling of a handgrenade at an Israeli vehicle on the Trans-Samaria road yesterday. There were no casualties in this incident and the searches are continuing. The military authorities closed off a road section after stones were thrown at Israeli vehicles there on many occasions.

FOUR HURT IN JERUSALEM CAR BOMBING 11 SEP

TA111415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] A small explosive charge went off in a car while it was traveling on Yaffo Street, near the central post office in Jerusalem. The driver, a Jerusalem resident, was seriously wounded and three other passengers were slightly wounded. Our correspondent Moti 'Eden reports that all the car's occupants are known to the police, who believe that criminal motives underlie the incident.

'LARGE BOMB' DEFUSED SAFELY IN JERUSALEM

TA121444 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1440 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 12 Sep (ITIM) -- A large bomb was discovered and defused this afternoon in the Neve Ya'aqov district of Jerusalem, causing no harm.

The ITIM correspondent in Jerusalem reports that the bomb was placed near a house in that neighborhood and was spotted by passersby. They summoned the police and sappers defused it safely. The security forces launched wide-scale searches of the area to try to locate suspects.

ALGERIA

POLISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES 11 SEP

LD112304 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The Polish parliamentary delegation led by Stanislaw Gucwa left Algiers at noon today. Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the People's National Assembly, a number of deputies and the Polish ambassador to Algeria saw the delegation off at the airport.

Stanislaw Gucwa made a statement to the press before leaving Algiers, in which he expressed satisfaction with the frank talks he held with officials of the People's National Assembly, headed by Brother Rabih Bitat. He also expressed satisfaction with the identity of views of the two sides on all the issues discussed. The leader of the Polish parliamentary delegation stressed the need to develop bilateral economic relations.

LIBYA

JANA EDITOR VIEWS 'FES SUMMIT OF TREASON'

LD122108 Tripoli JANA in English 1824 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 24, September 12, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The French news agency, commenting on the Fes summit and its decision to recognise the Zionist enemy, has pointed out that most Arab countries have clearly changed their tone towards the Israelis by deciding to recognise the Zionist entity which they fought against since 1948.

JUNA's political editor commented on the Fes decisions, to be added to the list of Arab reactionary treasonous acts. He said "The Fes summit resolutions, through collective recognition of the Zionist enemy, has affirmed the futility and wretchedness of Arab policy towards the Arab nation's enemies.

This summit has shown that as though all the "Arabs" have abandoned the struggle by signing the document of recognising the Zionist enemy. [as received] Undoubtedly, this is a treason against the Arab nation from the Atlantic to the Gulf and a treacherous stab in the back against the pan-Arab national entity, which is struggling against the Zionist enemy for regaining the right of a people, made homeless, oppressed, tortured and killed.

From the point of view of the Arab masses, the Fes summit is a summit of treason aimed at breaking the Arab nation's will and determination to continue the fight and to destroy the Zionist-American death wagon.

This summit has followed the worst path in revealing this treason. It showed that its steps have the same content as those of American-Zionist schemes. Most Arab kings and presidents have also publicly expressed their desire to live in peace with the enemy, to unceasingly work under the American umbrella and to show their active preparedness to strangle the Palestinian cause.

A blatant example of this is the Fes summit decision to financially compensate those Palestinians who do not want to go back. This means that the Palestinian people who were forcibly made homeless and whose homes were usurped by the enemy and who went to the West Bank, Gaza and elsewhere, should give all their rights in their homeland in exchange for some money.

"This has been a Zionist demand for which Zionism has exerted all terrorist means to realize. Today, the Arab rulers in Fes not only have accepted this demand but also declared their readiness to be base brokers towards the most honourable and noble Arab cause after the Zionists failed to realize this demand since 1948.

Thus, the Fes summit of treason has reaffirmed the meeting of interests of Zionism and Arab reaction, under the American umbrella, and categorically proven that America's friends are the Israelis' friends".

JANA COMMENTS ON U.S. MANEUVERS IN ARABIAN SEA

LD112216 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 11 Sep (JANA) -- During October, the U.S. administration will begin Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] maneuvers in the northwest section of the Arabian Sea.

In addition to the RDF, units from the forces of the family of Al Sa'ud and forces of the agent Qabus are to take part.

The U.S. administration is seeking the approval of Arab regimes to surrender further facilities for the use of their territories in the service of the strategic aims of the U.S. Pentagon.

IRANIAN DEPUTY OIL MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD111044 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 23, September 11, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Mr Mustapha Kalhor the Iranian deputy oil minister arrived in Tripoli heading his country's delegation on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI BRIEFS CABINET ON FES SUMMIT, RESOLUTIONS

JN121512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Sep (SUNA) -- The Cabinet today expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes, affirming that the resolutions conform with the Arab nation's objective to regain the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The summit resolutions, the Cabinet added, enhanced the issue of Arab solidarity toward which Sudan has spared no effort.

The Cabinet expressed appreciation for the positive role played by the president and his delegation in attaining such spectacular results.

The Cabinet listened to a detailed briefing by President Ja'far Numayri on the deliberations and results of the 12th Arab summit held in Fes, Morocco. The president explained the Arab and international circumstances under which the conference convened, pointing out the tremendous developments which coincided with the convocation of the conference on the military and political levels, such as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent measures. His excellency touched on the spirit of clarity and frankness that pervaded the summit's deliberations and which positively contributed to achieving a full accord on the outcome of the conference. The president acquainted the Cabinet with the texts of the resolutions, presented an analysis on their dimensions and significance and conducted a comprehensive assessment of the outcome of the conference.

The foreign minister and the presidential press adviser also briefed the Cabinet on the positive role played by leader President Ja'far Numayri and his delegation.

ETHIOPIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 13 SEP

JN131604 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA) -- Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, minister of defense and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, arrived in Khartoum this afternoon. He will visit the country for several days. The Ethiopian official brings a message to President Numayri from Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

CHAD'S IDRISS MISKINE ARRIVES 9 SEPTEMBER

JN091816 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 9 Sep (SUNA) -- Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine arrived in Khartoum this afternoon with a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre to President Ja'far Numayri. The Chadian minister's visit will last several days; he will meet with several senior government officials.

Idriss Miskine told SUNA the message deals with latest developments in Chad and the willingness of the Chadian Government to achieve peace and to rebuild Chad.

The Chadian minister said his visit to Sudan falls within the framework of Chadian contacts with friendly countries. He mentioned his visit to Zaire and his two meetings with President Mobuto. He said he afterwards visited Dar es Salaam and met with the Tanzanian foreign minister and several officials. He said he delivered a message from President Habre to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Talks With Attorney General

LD121856 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Attorney General Dr Hasan 'Abdallah at-Turyabi received in his office this morning Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine and his delegation. The meeting discussed relations between Sudan and Chad and methods of promoting them.

Briefs Mirghani

EA122112 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak today received Idriss Miskine, the Chadian foreign minister, who briefed his excellency on the latest developments in Chad and the Chadian Government's position on national reconciliation.

The two ministers also discussed bilateral relations.

Meets With Minister

JN131525 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA) -- Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister in the prime minister's office, has reiterated Sudan's declared stand on achieving national reconciliation between the various parties in Chad without any interference and tutelage and on the need to devote all efforts to achieve progress.

Salih met here today with Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine, currently visiting Sudan, who informed Salih about the Chadian Government's efforts to achieve national reconciliation, deal with issues of reconstruction and bring activities in public utilities affected by the civil war back to their normal state.

Describes Chadian Situation

JN132100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA) -- At a press conference here this evening, Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine described his current African tour as an important tour and covering several African countries.

He said this tour is within the framework of a campaign to explain Chad's economic, political and social stands after its emergence from a 17-year-old civil war. He stressed his country's desire to complete the process of national reconciliation to achieve a lasting and just peace and to proceed on the course of construction and economic development.

The Chadian foreign minister confirmed the existence of problems between his country and Libya on the (UZU) area in northern Chad, currently occupied by Libya. He expressed hope that the Libyan regime would commit itself to regional and international conventions and agreements and face its historic responsibilities. He stressed that his country will seek to settle these problems through peaceful and diplomatic means with the help of the OAU and the United Nations.

The Chadian minister affirmed that the amnesty that has been granted applies to all Chadian citizens as evidenced by the presence of the leaders of all the fronts in Ndjamena. He said Chad rejects any foreign interference in the national reconciliation. He also spoke in detail about the history of the Chadian liberation movement until last June when Hissein Habre assumed power.

In reply to a question as to which parties are financing the fronts in the south, particularly the forces of Kamougue and whether the fighting there is still going on, Miskine said no clashes took place in the south, the matter was simply rebellion by the forces led by Kamougue against his leadership. He added: It has become evident to the Chadian people that Kamougue is not a leader of a front but of a gang. He stressed that Kamougue's had joined the current regime in Ndjamena.

Miskine declared that his country does not reject any mediation by any African leader, aimed at achieving national reconciliation in Chad. The reconciliation, Miskine added, should take place among the Chadian people and not be imposed on them. He pointed out that complete security and stability pervade the capital now that the Libyan occupation is over. He also emphasized that the Central Bank has resumed activities and that two commercial banks are about to resume their business operations in the capital.

Asked if he expects any external or internal opposition to the present regime in Ndjamena, Miskine said restoration of peace and achievement of national reconciliation are the most important current issues. He added: When this is achieved, we will establish political and constitutional bodies as we do not intend to keep the power for ourselves. He stressed that this is part of the political guidance of the authorities' program, the aim of which is to establish a democratic republic. This, of course, will be preceded by a referendum that will enable the political ideologies to assume their role. This, however, will not take place at present.

Miskine asserted that the leaders of the factions who are currently in the capital turned themselves in voluntarily. They confessed that they had been misguided and that they were entrusted with tasks that they had accomplished within the framework of the grouping.

Asked about the whereabouts of Muhammad Aba As'id, Miskine said he is now in Nigeria but he has asked for an African state's guarantee for his return to the capital. Miskine said: All I can say here is that the national reconciliation covers all Chadian people.

The Chadian minister expressed appreciation for President Numayri's concern with the events in Chad and his numerous attempts to bring all Chadians to the negotiating table. He alluded in this regard to President Numayri's invitation to the deposed President Goukouni to visit Sudan. He also expressed appreciation for President Numayri's stand on Chad on the regional and international levels.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT

LD131656 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at the Republican Palace in Carthage. 'Arafat was accompanied by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and by Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Following the meeting, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat made a statement in which he said the talks dealt with the Fes Conference, especially the plan President Habib Bourguiba submitted to this summit to solve the Palestinian plan based on that of President Habib Bourquiba. Yasir 'Arafat went on to say that his talk with his excellency the president also dealt with the implementation of the summit's decisions.

MZALI LAUDS U.S. STAND VIS-A-VIS PALESTINIANS

LD101448 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis, 10 Sep (TAP) -- The French LE QUOTIDIEN of Paris carries a statement by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, in which he explains the positiveness of the new U.S. stand with regard to the Palestinian issue. He also confirms that he had mediated between the U.S. President and struggler Yasir 'Arafat, explaining on the other hand that the presence of the Palestinian fighters in Tunisia cannot constitute a threat to the country's internal security.

Replying to a question about the probability that the Palestinian presence will disturb stability, Mzali denied that and added that Tunisia is an organized and strong state. Furthermore, the Palestinians will respect Tunisian law just as we respect the decisions of the PLO.

The prime minister pointed out that every time the resistance became stronger, particularly after Beirut, 'Arafat demonstrated that he is a statesman especially at the level of political vision and the shouldering of responsibilities. This is what qualifies him today to play the card of moderation which is more difficult to play than that of extremism.

With regard to Reagan's plan, the prime minister noted that the plan contains positive elements, which also had been noted by Qaddumi, particularly the demand to halt the building of Jewish settelements and the principle of Palestinian authority in the West Bank even in partnership with Jordan in accordance with a formula to be negotiated, also the neogtitions about Jerusalem where an openness is noted. I do not say this openness on its own and in its present form is bound to settle the problem but dialogues begin this way. The United States now has to take another step and recognize the PLO since negotiations must be with this organization.

WESTERN SAHARA

MINISTER REJECTS HASSAN CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

LD132226 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] SDAR Information Minister Mohamed Salem Ould Salek has said that King Hassan II, by suggesting that an African summit be held in Geneva, has intolerably insulted the OAU. He said Hassan has been carrying out the schemes of Africa's enemies ever since he assumed power in Morocco. Ould Salek denounced the defamatory statements made by the Moroccan king, in which he described meetings of African heads of state as tam tam dances and acrobatic displays. The Saharan minister explained that the Moroccan moves against Africa and its organizations run the gamut between aggression and political and economic pressure and include cooperation with activities promoting imperialist inteference and expansion at the expense of other peoples and countries.

The Saharan minister added that Hassan II's proposal for the convening in Geneva of a meeting of the heads of state of OAU countries is part of a broader plan aimed at delaying the attainment of independence of Namibia and at consolidating racial (?discrimination) in South Africa and the hostile operations of the racist Pretoria regime against the frontline countries and the SDAR. It is also aimed at (?undermining) the OAU which represents the zone of struggle for independence in Africa.

At the end of his statement, Ould Salek said the SDAR, which believes in African unity and has offered great sacrifices for it, will always endeavor with other member countries in the OAU to support our continental organization -- which represents a historic achievement for our peoples -- against the destructive will of the enemies of Africa.

KENYA

MOI BLAMES TRIBALISM FOR 'POLITICAL TURBULENCE'

EA131648 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has called against complacency and urged Kenyans to guard against the evils [threatening] peace, love and unity.

Addressing a mammoth rally at Moi Stadium in Kisumu, the president said that the evils that threaten the very stability of the country must be rooted out.

Attributing political turbulence in Africa to tribalism, President Moi warned Kenyans to guard about this scourge, which, if left unchecked, would ruin all we have stood for and achieved since independence.

Calling on Kenyans to be true Nyayo followers, the president requested wananchi to give support to Nyayo ministers and members of Parliament whose actions speak louder than words.

On traditional liquor, the president directed chiefs to license people for brewing it for traditional ceremonies like marriages. He, however, reminded chiefs never to license night meetings which could be used against the government.

President Moi directed the police force to be vigilant to ensure that government vehicles are not misused.

On development in the country, the president reiterated that civil servants must implement all government development projects. He warned that civil servants who will not comply with this directive will be sacked and their positions filled by Nyayo officers who have the interest of the country at heart.

The meeting was attended by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, ministers, members of Parliament and civil servants.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

EA111820 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has sent a message of congratulations to the Ethiopian head of state, Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, on the occasion of the country's national day to be observed tomorrow.

In his message, President Moi said that there was no doubt (?about) the bonds of friendship and solidarity that link the people and the two countries would continue to strive for the ultimate benefit of all.

President Moi, on behalf of the government and the people of Kenya, sent sincere congratulations to the government and the people of Ethiopia. President Moi wished Col Mengistu good health and continued prosperity for the brotherly people of Ethiopia.

TANZANIA

NYERERE, ZAIRE'S MOBUTU DISCUSS COOPERATION

EA132350 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The Tanzanian and Zairois heads of state are holding talks in Arusha believed to be on bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The talks between Presidents Nyerere and Mobuto of Zaire began at Mt Meru Hotel after the Zairois leader arrived in Arusha for an official visit to Tanzania.

General Mobutu, who is leading a 10-member delegation at the talks, including his foreign minister, Citizen Yoka Mangono, was met at the Kilimanjaro International Airport by his host, Mwalimu Nyerere.

The Tanzanian delegation to the talks will include the minister for industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba.

UGANDA

MINISTER PRAISES WORK OF SECURITY ORGANS

EA092142 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The minister of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai, has hailed the excellent cooperation that exists between the various security organizations in the country. Speaking at the passing out ceremony for 13 military police traffic officers at Luzira, Mr Otai said that the joint effort by all the security institutions to achieve peace in the country is highly commendable.

The minister slammed foreign press for carrying negative reports about the country. He advised the security personnel to ignore such malicious reports because they are a product of our ill-wishers. Mr Otai told them that under President Obote's leadership Uganda's economy is picking up very fast.

The inspector general of police, Mr Okoth Ogola, said that his organization is determined to combat insecurity jointly with other security institutions.

Present were the chief of the Defense Forces, Maj Gen Tito Okelloe, the chief of staff, Brig David Oyite Ojok; and senior army and police officers.

41 STUDENTS PREPARE TO LEAVE FOR CUBA

EA102042 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Forty-one Ugandan students who have been offered scholarships by Cuba in various academic fields will leave Uganda for Cuba next Wednesday.

Addressing them at the ministry headquarters today, the minister of education, Prof Isaac Newton Ojok, advised them to relate the subject matter of whatever they will learn to what is happening in Uganda. The minister told students to be determined to solve problems when they arrive so that they can lead a happy life.

The students will undertake degree and diploma courses and study law, medicine, agricultural mechanization, building, sugar manufacturing, veterinary, physical education and textile technology.

BRIEFS

PRC TECHNICAL AID -- Uganda and China have signed an agreement under which China will provide technical aid to Uganda. The agreement was signed in Kampala by the minister of health, Dr Ezra Nkwasibwe, and the Chinese ambassador to Uganda. Dr Ezra Nkwasibwe thanked China for its efforts to assist Uganda in various fields. The minister said that this cooperation would be strengthened further. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 82 EA]

CAMEROON

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS AFTER 24-HOUR VISIT

AB131029 Paris AFP in French 1439 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Yaounde, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda left Yaounde on Sunday afternoon at the end of a 24-hour visit during which he held two rounds of talks with Ahmadou Ahidjo, his Cameroonian counterpart, on the OAU crisis.

The Zambian head of state, who ended his tour of six African countries in Cameroon, showed "cautious optimism" on the possibility of organizing an OAU summit before the end of the year. "Nothing can be said at the moment. Consultations (between African countries) are secret. We have to wait for them to end," Kaunda said in a short statement to the press.

Zambia is one of the six countries (Libya, Congo, Mali, Tanzania, Mozambique) charged by the participants of the recent Tripoli summit (which did not take place because of lack of a quorum) to make contacts with the absentee heads of state in order to find a solution to the deadlock in which the OAU finds itself. Cameroon did not participate in the Tripoli summit to show its disapproval of the admission of the SDAR into the OAU last February.

Asked about southern Africa, the Zambian president reaffirmed that the frontline states (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) had decided that the "withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola should not be linked with the solution to the Namibian problem."

"The struggle of the Namibian nationalists for the independence of their country," Kaunda added, "will continue, because only economic sanctions can make South Africa give in, but this seems impossible considering the interests of the Western world are at stake."

The Zambian president also said that "the frontline states are aware of their economic dependence on South Africa" and they recently met to find a solution to this problem. "However," he concluded, "this will be very difficult." The Zambian president left Yaounde for Lusaka.

CHAD

HABRE RETURNS TO NDJAMENA FROM ZAIRE MEETING

AB131426 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Ndjamena, Sep 13 (AFP) -- Hissein Habre, the head of the ruling Chadian State Council, returned here last night from a one day visit to Zaire where he had talks on national reconstruction.

Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko confirmed that his first meeting with Mr. Habre led to reopening of cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Habre's aides said he asked General Mobutu to voice support, both internationally and in Central Africa, for his politico-military faction which took the Chadian capital last June. "Seventeen years of war is enough; we have harvested ruin and death," Mr. Habre reportedly said during his talks with Gen. Mobutu yesterday on board the presidential boat Kamanyola. Mr. Habre later said Chad could count on the Zaire Government.

The source said that Gen. Mobutu promised to speak to other Central African leaders to obtain aid for Chad. Gen. Mobutu noted that any country, whether rich or poor, needs peace in order to develop, the source said.

In an interview, Gen. Mobutu declared his "understanding" for the head of the Chadian State Council, which sprang from Mr. Habre's position of "always saying yes" to the OAU during the civil war.

Mr Habre favoured the maintenance of an OAU peacekeeping force in Chad which ended its seven-month mission after his FAN captured Ndjamena.

Gen Mobutu noted that Mr. Habre's stance contrasted with that of former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, now exiled in Algeria, who "always said no" to the OAU.

Mr. Habre said before he left Kinshasa that he did not know whether it would be possible to hold a mini-summit on Chadian reconciliation to be attended by all the Chadian politico-military factions. But he noted that his "outstretched hand" policy to Chad were [as received] "now more present than ever."

AFP DESCRIBES KAMOUGUE FLIGHT TO CAMEROON

AB131114 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept 13 (AFP) -- Former Chadian Vice President Colonel Abdel Kader Kamougue escaped with a leg injury when his aircraft crashed as he fled the country recently just before his southern [words indistinct] rebels, a Chadian source said here today.

The plane came down for unknown reasons short of the border with neighbouring Cameroon, injuring the pilot, but Colonel Kamougue managed to cross the frontier on foot after receiving aid from a Belgian missionary, the source said.

The colonel was head of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) faction and chairman of the Permanent Committee which governed southern Chad. He was ousted by opponents within his faction backed by former Defence Minister Hissein Habre, whose Armed Forces of the North (FAN) captured the Chadian capital of Ndjamena last June and toppled the government of Goukouni Oueddei.

Colonel Kamougue's arrival in Cameroon after fleeing Moundou on September 4 was reported by Cameroon radio, which said he had stayed for a few days before leaving for an unspecified destination, thought to be Gabon.

CONGO

MITTERRAND SET TO VISIT 10-11 OCTOBER

AB101746 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Brazzaville, Sep 10 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand will make an official visit to the Congo on October 10 and 11, it was announced here today.

French officials left Brazzaville today after two days preparing the visit, the second by the French president to Black Africa since his election in May last year.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU, HABRE COMMENT ON MEETING, TIES

AB131520 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] No meeting is impossible. One could say at least that this is the hidden meaning of last weekend's meeting between Mobutu Sese Seko and Hissein Habre. Only a few months ago, no one could imagine the possibility of such a meeting. [passage indistinct]

Thus, we have had 24 hours of a working visit by the chairman of the Chadian Council of State with the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic to talk about a country linked to Zaire by traditional ties. That's not all. However brief the visit of Zaire's guest, all was said and understood between President Mobutu and the Chadian leader. The meeting of these two men, therefore, kept all its promises. It could not be otherwise. Very few of the continent's heads of state know Chad and have done for this country as much as the founding chairman of the MPR, as much as Zaire. Zaire-Chad heritage dates back more than a decade. It is, therefore, impossible to ignore. It is a permanent asset. It dates from the past; it is valid today and will remain so tomorrow. President Hissein Habre himself realized this through the quality of the reception accorded him.

[Begin Habre recording] Well, as you say, in effect, this is my first visit to Zaire and my first direct contact with the founding chairman, my brother, Mobutu Sese Seko. I must say that I am extremely happy and very satisfied with this visit and with my stay which, unfortunately, is too short. I am very happy because we directly discussed with our brother Mobutu, the founding chairman, the problems facing Chad and Zaire. You certainly are aware of the interest the founding chairman has in the Chadian problem and the interest all Zairians have in the Chadian problem. This is why this visit is so important and useful.

I also am satisfied with the extremely warm and fraternal reception our brother Mobutu Sese Seko, his government, the party authorities, the Zairian people and particularly the people of Kinshasa accorded me and my delegation. This demonstrates the traditional relations of friendship and fraternity that unite our two countries and peoples. This also demonstrates the excellence of these relations. I thank you; I am extremely satisfied. [end recording]

As a matter of fact, the founding chairman of the MPR and Hissein Habre knew of each other although they had never met before now. With his usual frankness, the head of state admitted this and his long-standing liking for the strong man of Chad. He said this while replying to questions by Chadian journalists.

[Begin Mobutu recording] Zaire always has shown interest in the problems facing our Chadian brothers and sisters. As for the second part of your question, my reply: When I knew that I would meet President Hissein Habre yesterday, Saturday, my first reaction was curiosity. We had never known each other, we had never met. I have always liked him. Why? As you have just said yourself, Zaire has been a member of quite a few committees set up by the OAU on your country. Each time that the committees made decisions, [words indistinct] Goukouni Oueddei, former president of the Transitional National Union Government, said, "No," while Hissein Habre said, "Yes." His personality and his way of seeing and doing things greatly impressed me. [passage indistinct]

This being the case, I believe the most faithful spokesman for the message that I have to address to my brothers and sisters of Chad is my brother Hissein Habre who is here. It is a message of peace. Why peace? Chad needs it. The sons and daughters of Chad no longer need to fight one another. They no longer have to needlessly shed their blood. They have to come together. [passage indistinct] This is the message I would like to entrust to my brother. I am waiting for the next opportunity to repeat this message, which will occur within 3 weeks during the summit meeting between France and the African countries. [end recording]

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE PLEDGES SUPPORT TO SIHANOUK

AB140916 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Dakar, Sept 14 (AFP) -- Guinea will join in the "noble combat" of Prince Norodom Sihanouk for Cambodia "until the final victory, which is becoming more and more inevitable", President Ahmed Sekou Toure pledged yesterday in a speech broadcast by Radio Conakry and monitored here.

The prince and his wife, Princess Monique, are in the West African state on an official friendship visit.

Mr Toure said Prince Sihanouk was "the incarnation of his people, and the legitimacy of his cause is indisputable."

None of the regimes in power in Phnom Penh since Prince Sihanouk's administration could represent Cambodian authenticity, legitimacy of legality, Mr Toure said. That was because their rule was exercised "by virtue of the superiority of material means, by force of arms, and because they have imposed themselves on the people."

The Guinean leader reaffirmed his "complete confidence in and resolute support for Prince Sihanouk." He said he would make approaches on his behalf to the Vietnamese authorities.

Those authorities should not forget that their people had "incarnated the hopes of the whole democratic world and benefitted from the unconditional support of all revolutionary circles," Mr Toure added.

Prince Sihanouk, as head of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, said his people "love peace and want to live in good friendship with all other peoples of the world, starting with their neighbours -- and to do that whatever their ideologies or political system."

All the Cambodians asked for was the "just implementation" of the U.N. General Assembly resolutions of 1979 and 1981 concerning the departure of all foreign troops and the organisation of U.N.-supervised general elections, the prince said.

He denounced Vietnamese "hegemony" over Cambodia and Laos, but added that "at the present moment, the people of Democratic Kampuchea are not letting themselves be guided by hatred in their armed struggle." He asked the "valiant" people of Africa and their governments to provide political and diplomatic backing.

MALI

TRAORE EXPLAINS UPPER VOLTA, NIGER VISITS

AB132115 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] President Gen Moussa Traore returned to Bamako this afternoon. The head of state visited Ouagadougou and Niamey this morning. He was accompanied by a delegation comprising the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, and the minister of interior, Lt Col Abderhamane Maiga. The two visits are within the framework of the mission of exchange of views assigned to the contact group of which President Moussa Traore is a member. The mission, as you know, is aimed at finding a solution to the crisis facing the OAU.

In the Upper Voltan and Niger capitals, the head of state held talks with Presidents Saye Zerbo and Seyni Kountche. Upon arrival at the Bamako airport, the head of state described to our reporter Cheik Amara Toure the main points of the talks with his Upper Voltan and Niger counterparts:

[Begin Traore recording] It is still within the framework of finding a solution to the crisis facing the OAU that I went to Ouagadougou and Niamey, where I held talks with Presidents Saye Zerbo and Seyni Kountche. It is again in a spirit of (?peace) and understanding that we held our exchange of views with the goal of finding the best way to resolve the crisis and to preserve Africa's interests. As I told newsmen in Ouagadougou, it is (?painful) to see a divided Africa [words indistinct]. Our talks, in Ouagadougou as well as in Niamey, were guided by this prime concern. We agreed on the need to do everything to avoid the division of Africa and to safeguard our continental organization. With our borthers and friends, Presidents Saye Zerbo and Seyni Kountche, I also held talks on the strengthening of the relations of good neighborliness, friendship and fraternity existing among Mali, Upper Volta and Niger. We once again reaffirmed our firm desire to strengthen our bilateral cooperation in line with the friendship and fraternity uniting the people of Niger, Upper Volta and Mali.

Finally, I want to warmly thank Presidents Saye Zerbo and Seyni Kountche and members of their governments for the fraternal welcome accorded my delegation and myself. [end recording]

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHAGARI VISITS BULGARIA, ROMANIA

For Sofia, BTA, Bucharest and AGERPRES coverage of President Shehu Shagari's state visit to Bulgaria and Romania, see the Bulgaria and Romania sections of the 13 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SENIOR STAFF JOINS INSTITUTIONAL STRIKE

AB131609 Lagos NAN in English 1606 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Lagos, Sept. 13 (NAN) -- Members of the senior staff association of universities, teaching hospitals, research institutes and associated institutions in Nigeria today began a strike in sympathy with their junior colleagues.

The Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH) was completely shut down following the decision of the senior staff of the hospital to join the junior staff in the nation-wide strike which began on Wednesday.

In a statement circulated to members of the association, the general secretary, Mr G.O. Ige, said that the senior staff decided to join the strike because of the Federal Government refusal to meet the demands of the junior staff.

"Following the failure of the Federal Government to implement the recommendations of the Onosode Commission, the national executive council of the association has therefore directed its members to embark on a total sit down strike with effect from today, Monday, Sept. 13," the statement said.

The minister of health, Mr Daniel Ugwu, was not available for comments, while the minister of state for health, Mr Claudius Bamigboye, was said to have travelled out of the country today for Gabon on a two-week official visit.

TOGO

EYADEMA PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR CHAD'S HABRE

AB101751 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept. 10 (AFP) -- President of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema today pledged support for former Chadian Defence Minister Hissein Habre, who took power in Ndjamena last June.

The situation in Chad and the problems of the OAU were the main topics discussed in a one-hour meeting here between General Eyadema and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Afterwards the Togolese leader said that OAU should now give its backing to Mr Habre, who ousted the government of Goukouni Oueddei and is now trying to extend his control over the south of the country.

"We think that we should aid Hissein Habre to make peace in Chad because he has already offered the hand of reconciliation to all factions," General Eyadema said. He noted that Mr Habre had entered Ndjamena by force, but added, "since then numerous Chadian refugees who were in Cameroon, Nigeria, Sudan and elsewhere have returned home."

On the crisis over the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) to the OAU, General Eyadema said that Togo had already proposed that admission should be suspended so that heads of state could discuss the problem.

The Togolese head of state is on a private visit to France. President Mitterrand is due to make an official visit to Togo early next year.

UPPER VOLTA

LABOR UNION LEADER ARRESTED, INTERROGATED

AB111239 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Former Upper Voltan union leader Soumane Toure has been arrested and is being interrogated at security police headquarters in the capital here, according to reliable sources.

Mr Toure, 34, was secretary-general of the Voltan Labour Confederation (CSV) which was dissolved in November 1981, when a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Before going into hiding Mr Toure worked for a semi-public insurance company as well as carrying our union duties.

The CSV was regarded as the most active of the four Voltan unions operating during the administration of ex-President Sangoule Lamizana, which was ousted in November 1980 by the military recovery committee led by Colonel Saye Zerbo.

Earlier this week 82 union militants went on trial here for calling a strike last April to back demands for a relaxation of labor legislation, the reconstitution of the CSV, and withdrawal of the warrant for Mr Toure's arrest.

ANGOLA

RSA TROOPS REPORTEDLY PULLING BACK FROM SOUTH

AB131333 Paris AFP in French 1054 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 13 Sep (AFP) -- South African troops in Angola last week pulled back after advancing over 200 km along the strategic road linking Cuvelai-Cassinga and Matala [name indistinct], well-informed sources in Luanda reported on Monday.

After violent fighting in the region of Cevelai held by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], the Pretoria troops (more than 5,000 men in southern Angola, according to the Defense Ministry) circled the east of the city to attack SWAPO units based a little farther north in the region of Cassinga, the same sources indicated.

During the operations near Cassinga, South African planes dropped leaflets calling on FAPLA to communicate the positions of SWAPO if they did not want trouble, it was learned from a military source.

Diplomatic sources have indicated, however, that on the "advice" of the United States, which is embarrassed by the wide publicity resulting from that large-scale military operation, South Africa has agreed to pull back its troops from the area of Cahama, FAPLA's stronghold, and from their base in Cunene Province, in the town of N'jiva.

South Africa, according to those diplomatic sources, has informed Angola that it will intervene again if Luanda strengthens its military positions in the south, particularly in Cunene Province.

According to observers, the opposing troops on the field are maintaining a period of observation to help the diplomatic process.

SWAPO has proclaimed that the New York negotiations on a settlement of the Namibian question are in a complete deadlock while Angola has assumed a more firm but optimistic position. The communique issued by the frontline states (Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Tanzania) at the end of their summit in Lusaka on 4 September mentioned "some progress in the negotiations" and on his return home, President dos Santos said he "considers Namibia's independence near." However, the Angolan head of state, like other leaders of the frontline countries, rejected any linkage between the Cuban troops in Angola (15,000 to 20,000 men, according to Western sources) and Namibia's independence.

However, according to persistent rumors in Luanda, the possibility of a partial withdrawal of Cuban troops concurrently with the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia is not ruled out.

Also, according to the same well-informed sources, negotiations between Washington and Luanda are being carried out with the greatest discretion. Many diplomatic initiatives will be undertaken in the next few weeks, although the military situation may again deteriorate rapidly.

According to a diplomatic source, Pretoria is making use of a carrot-or-stick policy: "Either you accept our conditions or we will hit still harder." If South Africa's Mirages in the future resume their shelling in the south, it is to be feared that it will cause even more deaths than in the previous operations."

DOS SANTOS MEETS HUAMBO PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS

AB131820 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, has been in Huambo -- capital of Huambo Province -- since yesterday on a working visit. He is accompanied by the ministers of transport, economy and foreign affairs. The Angolan head of state held discussions with members of the party's provincial committee, with whom he examined the problems facing the party in Huambo Province and development of the different sectors of the economy. Earlier, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited work on the Benguela railroad linking Angola to the Republics of Zaire and Zambia.

MOZAMBIQUE

NOTICIAS SCORES CIA INFORMATION COLLECTION

AB131932 Luanda ANGOP in French 1710 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Maputo, 13 Sep (ANGOP) -- The Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS last Saturday accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of collecting information on economic relations between Mozambique and certain countries, particularly socialist countries.

In an article entitled "Mozambique, Target of the CIA," the paper noted that the espionage department accords special attention to news about aid from the socialist countries toward the development of infrastructure in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

It is not by sheer luck, NOTICIAS wrote, that the attacks of the so-called National Movement of Resistance are aimed particularly at the energy and transport sectors as well as the country's sporting activities.

The main objective of this collection of economic news about independent African states is to prevent the independent development of these states, which do not want to be Washington's allies, the paper concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

P. BOTHA: CUBAN TROOPS THREATEN RSA INTERESTS

LD132316 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the presence of Cuban troops in any country in southern Africa constituted a threat to the interests of South Africa.

Speaking at a public meeting in Pretoria, he said that not only did South Africa construe the presence of Cuban forces in Angola as a threat to South Africa but their presence there totally precluded any settlement of the South-West Africa/Namibia problem. The South African Government had spent many months trying to find a speedy solution to the problem.

Mr Botha said that during the last month or so South Africa had made determined efforts in discussions with the Americans to finalize negotiations regarding phase two of the proposed settlement. He said that there were certain aspects in connection with the finalization of phase two where a final decision had not been reached. The South African Government had clearly told the Americans that those aspects could be solved reasonably easily once clarity had been obtained in respect of the Cuban presence in Angola.

Mr Botha also announced that the consolidation program of national and independent southern African states would be finalized within a maximum period of 4 years. He said should the economy allow it, South Africa would speed up the process.

ZAMBIA

SWAPO'S NUJOMA STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO HARARE

CA140946 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Summary] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma made a 1-hour stopover at Lusaka International Airport today on his way from Luanda, Angola, to Harare, Zimbabwe. A SWAPO spokesman declined to say what Mr Nujoma was going to do in Harare. Mr Nujoma is leading a high-powered delegation.

ZIMBABWE

EDITORIAL ON RSA'S 'OPENLY AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE'

MB101410 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Aug 82 p 10

[Editorial: "The Real Enemy"]

[Text] The apologists of South Africa's policies of apartheid argue that South Africa's openly aggressive attitude towards her neighbours is caused by her neighbour's hostility to her.

This is not true. The OAU and many African leaders have not been slow to tell South Africa that they accept South Africa as an independent country and the Afrikaners as part and parcel of Africa, and they do not hate them per se. Rather they hate the pernicious policies of apartheid.

But this has not changed South Africa's aggressive stance towards her black neighbours, against whom she is pursuing policies and activities of political and economic destabilisation.

Of late she has adopted expansionist policies. They are demonstrated by her refusal to leave Namibia; her attack and occupation of some parts of Angola; her active military involvement in Mozambique Resistance Movement; and the recent invasion of Zimbabwe by her soldiers, as well as numerous other evil acts.

It is quite obvious that South Africa is taking a big leaf out of the book of Israel and is playing the role of the Israel of southern Africa.

All these are futile actions of desperate people. Apartheid is a moral outrage and no amount of violence and sabotage can make it acceptable to her neighbours and to mankind as a whole.

Apartheid is evil personified, and mankind has a religious obligation to fight it to the bitterest end. Only mad people believe it will survive for long.